Trade and Industry

20 January 1978 Every Friday 40p

BLOY ELDRIDGE

EXPORT YEAR

Our fleet of modern ships takes just 29 days from Hull to Indonesia. From Birkenhead, Swansea, and London it takes just a few days longer.

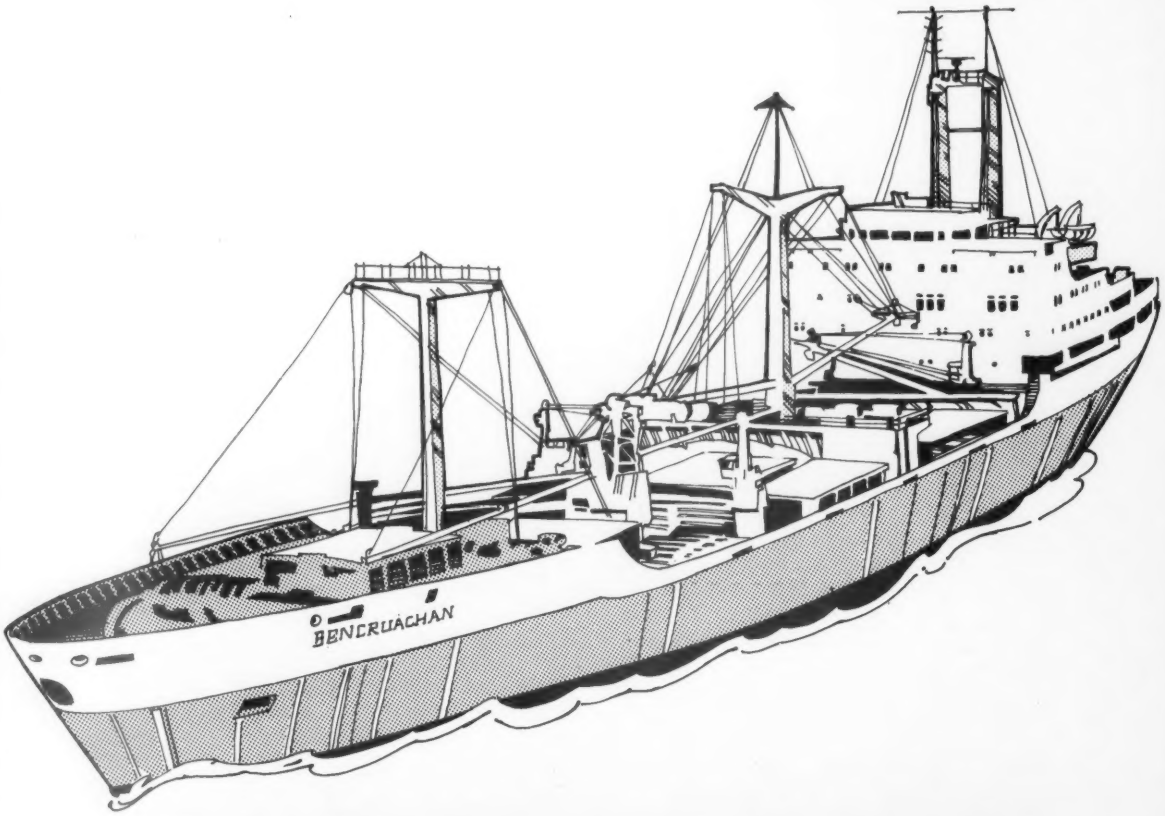
Our staff in Britain and throughout Indonesia do everything possible to ensure that your cargo arrives in the right place, at the right time, and in perfect condition.

In fact, we have something of a reputation for taking extra special care of our customers' cargo. And if that sounds like the good news you've been waiting for, contact us about your next shipment.

We'll be only too happy to give you a quote. Fast.

BEN OCEAN

Main U.K. Agents
Killick Martin and Company Limited
Tel. 01-488 1488 Telex 885054

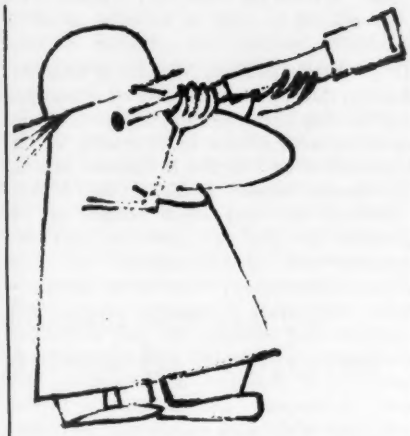


Ben Ocean to Indonesia. Good news that travels fast.

Trade and Industry

20 January 1978

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Export Year officially ended on 31 December after a successful 19-month run. A special one-day conference in Birmingham next week will consider plans for a follow-up. See our special report, centre pages.

Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal

Volume 30 no. 3.

Pages 85 to 144. 20 January 1978.

Price 40p. Net subscription post inclusive, £30.60.

Editorial
Room 439 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Telex 8811074 answer back DT1HQ G LONDON

Editorial inquiries		01-215 5730
Managing editor	Alan Williams	01-215 3388
Editor	Gillian Samuel	01-215 5653 01-215 5654
Home news and technology	Peter Curtis Alex Mayne-Reid	01-215 3019 01-215 5074
European community and overseas trade	Geoff Heaford Marianne Semadeni	01-215 3006 01-215 3016 01-215 5620
Art, pictures and statistics	Bob Priestley	01-215 3118
Business manager	John Bentley	01-215 5655
Assistant business manager	Jackie Stephens	01-215 5656
Circulation control	Christine Swinyard	01-215 5021
Advertisement department 13 Great James Street, London WC1		01-242 9478
Advertisement manager	Dudley Masters	
Deputy advertisement manager	Terry Day	
Northern manager 11 Randale Drive, Bury Lancashire BL9 9HZ	Allan Loftus	061-766 2191

Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 01-928 6977 ext. 472

© Crown Copyright 1978. Short extracts can be published without specific permission providing that the source is duly acknowledged.

The views expressed in contributions to *Trade and Industry* emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of Her Majesty's Government.

The government will accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approval.

ABC Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations
ISSN 0006-5323

This week

Ministers agree proposals for Geneva talks 86
EEC-Cyprus negotiations to be resumed 86
Romanian re-building loan guaranteed 86
Energy mission in Venezuela 86
Firms received export awards 86
GDR minister sees chemical industry 87
Japan wants to invest in Scotland 87
Harveys continues with Export Year 87
Inner cities: small firms meet in Newcastle 87
. . . and Birmingham 87
Projected loss of £520m by BSC 87
Price Commission reports on Fisons 87

Home news

French and Swiss urged to invest in Britain 88
Hire-purchase protection limit to be raised 88
Grant announced for new consumer course 88
Price Commission investigates Allied Breweries 88
Interim price increases: Weetabix Ltd 88
Changes in domestic air fares applied for 88
PO auditors reappointed 89
OFT invites applications for credit brokerage licences 89
West Midlands industry office has new director 89
Work starts on factories at Hornby . . . 90
. . . and a blouse manufacturer expands at Birkenhead 90
Merger proposals cleared 90
Collaboration among small firms aided by government scheme 90
Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations 90
Search and rescue facilities to be improved as UK joins Amver system 92
Protection of Wrecks Act 92
Government sales 92
Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927 93
Protection of Depositors Act 1963 94
Official appointments 94
Patents endorsed 'licences of right' 94
Public expenditure planning seeks stability and flexibility 95

New publications 97

New products 98

Technology news 100

Parliament 101

Overseas trade news

British agricultural machinery to be shown in China 103
UK aid for St Vincent 103
Customs' concern at under-recording of export statistics 103
ECGD guarantees two dollar loans to Yugoslavia 103
Currency required for road haulage through Turkey 103
Selling to the French seminar organised 103
Business forum: practical agency problems in the Gulf states, Saudi Arabia and Iran 104
Botswana education expansion receives £1.5 million aid 104
Britain sends £10 million aid to Guyana . . . 104
. . . and anti-malaria campaign receives £230,000 104
Surface letter service to Lebanon re-starts 104
Tariff quotas – paper and board 1978 111

Notice to importers

1654: Imports from the state trading area: 1978 quota arrangements 106

Export successes 112

Export Year: where do we go from here? – special report

centre pages

Country data

Algeria 117, Australia 117, Bahamas 117, Brazil 117, Canada 117, Chile 117, Dominica 117, French Polynesia 118, Greece 118, Japan 118, Kuwait 118, Libya 118, Malta 118, Morocco 118, Netherlands 118, Nigeria 118, Papua New Guinea 118, Philippines 119, South Africa 119 Spain 120, Thailand 120, United States 120

European community news

Cyprus tells EEC to reconsider trade offer 121
Applications invited for community loans for hydrocarbon projects 121
New protocol to EEC-Malta agreement 121
Jet head appointed 121
Regions and young people allocated bulk of 1978 social fund money 121
Two new COST projects underway 122
Proposed new fertiliser regulations 122
UK protests about lamb imports into France 122
Greece and Turkey: new arrangements for cotton yarn 122
Community trade mark conference 122
Suspension of the CCT 123
EIB loan for UK power station scheme 123
EEC rules of competition 123
Possible dumping of heavy steel forgings from Japan 123
Dealers to observe ECSC pricing rules for some steel products 123
My role in Europe – Silkin 124

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators 126
Current account of the UK balance of payments for December 127
Household income in 1976 up 11.9 per cent 132
Machine tool order books and employment show further modest increases 133
Record tourism receipts of £850 million in third quarter 134
Retailers' stocks in November 135
Retail sales: provisional estimate for December 135
Rise in trading profits 136
Increased personal income 136
Price Commission index in December 136
Carpet industry sales in October 136
Made-up clothing orders and deliveries in October 137
Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks in October 137
Wholesale price indices in December 138
Business monitors 143
Registrations of British, community and foreign films 143
Index to statistics 143

Readers' reply service 144

Trade and Industry this week

EUROPE

Ministers agree proposals for Geneva talks

Proposals for the multilateral trade negotiations, which enter their substantive stage in Geneva next week, were agreed by EEC foreign ministers on Tuesday.

The foreign affairs council, attended by Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell, emphasised the importance of a positive outcome in the talks. Speaking afterwards, Mr Dell said he hoped it would lead to 'a sensible set of trading rules for the 1980s.'

The EEC proposals include an industrial tariff-cutting and harmonising formula to be introduced over eight years; a 'break' clause after five years so that the final stages of tariff cuts would be implemented only if world economic conditions were suitable; and a selective safeguard clause to replace the present article 19 of the Gatt.

EEC-Cyprus negotiations to be resumed

At their meeting on Tuesday (17 January) EEC foreign ministers reviewed the problem of the community's relations with Cyprus (see page 121).

Ministers agreed that Cyprus should be asked to explain her requirements in a second round of talks expected to begin next week; the commission, which is representing the EEC in negotiations, will report the outcome to the next council in early February.

OVERSEAS

Romanian re-building loan guaranteed

A loan worth £10 million to enable Romanian buyers to place orders in the UK for plant and equipment for repairing and reconstructing those industries damaged by the earthquake in March 1977 is being backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Announcing the guarantee on Tuesday 17 January), ECGD said that the loan was being made available by Barclays Bank International to the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade.

UK suppliers will receive 85 per cent of the contract value from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyers' own resources. Contracts should be placed by 8 January 1979.

Energy mission in Venezuela

Dr J. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State for Energy, this week led a high-level delegation representing British industry and government on a one-week mission to Venezuela, at the invitation of Dr Valentin Hernandez Acosta, Venezuelan Minister for Energy and Mines.

During the visit, which started on 14 January, Dr Mabon expects to hold discussions with Dr Hernandez, Dr Luis Alvarez Dominguez, Minister of Development, and other Venezuelan government ministers and officials. He will also have meetings with General Alfonso Ravard, president of Petroleos de Venezuela, the state oil company, and his officials. In the latter part of the week members of the industrial delegation will visit oil industry developments on and around Lake Maracaibo and oil refineries at Cardon and Amuay. Dr Mabon will be visiting the industrial developments of Ciudad Guayana.

Under discussion during the week will be energy developments in Venezuela including oil, gas, coal and electricity supply. In particular, the delegation will be looking at the prospects for offshore developments around Venezuela and the possible opportunities to supply British goods, services and expertise which has been built up during the successful development of North Sea oil. Long-term prospects include possible developments of the Orinoco oil sands.

Firms receive export awards

Jim Callaghan, Prime Minister, with the winners of *The Sunday Times* export success awards for 1977.

Employees of the three companies which won *The Sunday Times* export success awards for 1977 were presented with trophies by the Prime Minister at a reception at 10 Downing Street on Monday, 16 January.

Crow Hamilton of Glasgow, winner of the major award, manufactures pneumatic concrete pumps, and won its award for the most outstanding export achievement in 1977.

Hestair Dennis Ltd of Guildford won the award for the best contribution to exporting from the workforce in 1977. The firm manufactures fire-fighting, refuse-collection, water-tanker and road-sweeper vehicles, double deck bus chassis, and single-deck buses.

DJB Engineering Ltd of Peterlee, Co Durham, which manufactures articulated dump trucks, won its award for the best newcomer to exporting in 1977. DJB is only four years old and now employs 300 people with 95 per cent of its production going to construction and mining outfits abroad.

GDR minister sees chemical industry

Gunther Wyschofsky, the GDR Minister for the Chemical Industry, is visiting the UK this week as the guest of Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade. He is also meeting Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, and Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade.

Herr Wyschofsky has been visiting ICI Teesdale and Shell Research Centre, Sittingbourne, and meeting leading firms in the chemical and chemical engineering sectors. His visit, which follows up Edmund Dell's visit to East Berlin with a party of leading UK industrialists in February 1977, ends today (20 January).

Gunther Wyschofsky with Mr Meacher on Monday.

Japan wants to invest in Scotland

East Kilbride Development Corporation announced this week that its participation in a November seminar in Osaka, Japan, has resulted in the new town's development corporation being asked to assist in promoting joint ventures and other licensing agreements between Scottish and Japanese companies.

George Young, managing director of the East Kilbride Development Corporation, told 95 Japanese industrialists at the November seminar, organised by the Department of Industry, of the direct benefits to Japan from investing in Scotland. The Osaka Science and Technology Centre, set up to assist Japanese industry, which attended the seminar, has now asked the development corporation to be the co-operating partner in introducing Scottish industry to Japan and also to promote technical exchanges between the two countries.

It is Mr Young's intention to establish, in the first instance, a clearing house for Scottish industrialists wishing to take advantage of the offer and he will be contacting Scottish companies as more details are received from Japan.

Harveys continues with Export Year

Harveys of Bristol, sherry shipper and wine merchant, plans to continue Export Year in 1978.

'We have been delighted with the success of our activities in connection with Export Year, and the extent they succeeded in creating a greater degree of involvement and interest among our 700 staff,' Harvey Allen, the company's export sales and marketing director, said this week.

'There is no doubt we will continue many of the activities in 1978 and beyond. Export Year was an excellent opportunity to focus everyone's attention on the importance of exports and the major contribution they make to the profitability of this company and the country'.

See special report on Export Year, centre pages.

HOME

Inner cities: small firms meet in Newcastle . . .

Over 70 small firms from Tyne and Wear and Middlesbrough are expected to take part in the one-day conference 'Small Firms in Inner Cities' organised by the Departments of the Environment and Industry in Newcastle's Centre Hotel today (20 January).

Speeches are being given by Ernest Armstrong, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Department of the Environment; Herbert Loebl, originator of 'Enterprise North', and Ian McLean, chairman of Tyne and Wear County Council's economic development committee. In the chair is Bob Cryer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State with special responsibility for small firms at the Department of Industry.

The Newcastle conference is the fifth in a national series of eight such events aimed at encouraging a revival of economic activity and confidence in the inner areas of major cities.

. . . and Birmingham

Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, gave a keynote speech at the west-Midlands conference for small firms in the inner city held in Digbeth Civic Hall, Birmingham, on 18 January. Reg Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, chaired the conference and Bob Cryer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, with special responsibility for small firms, also spoke.

Projected loss of £520m by BSC

Latest estimates put the projected loss by the British Steel Corporation in the current financial year at about £520 million. The information was given to the Commons on Monday by Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley.

Replying to a private notice question from Russell Kerr (Hounslow, Feltham and Heston), Mr Varley said the figure included a remaining contingency provision of £50 million.

He emphasised that, even at this stage in the financial year, the estimate was subject to considerable uncertainties as regards, for example, sales, realised prices and industrial relations in the steel industry and elsewhere.

Price Commission reports on Fisons

The Price Commission report on its investigation into increases in prices by Fisons Ltd of agrochemical and horticultural products was published on Tuesday.

The report recommends that the maximum price increase for garden products should be limited to 20 per cent compared with increases of up to 43 per cent on some of these products for which Fisons was asking. In the interests of consumers the commission considers that this restriction should last till 6 September this year. Apart from garden products no restrictions were made on the other increases notified by the firm.

The commission's report, which is available from HMSO (price 55p), has been submitted to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and he is now considering its recommendations.

Home news

French and Swiss urged to invest in Britain

Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, on 11 January told a seminar for senior representatives in the UK of foreign banks, insurance companies and other organisations of the growing success of the attack on inflation and the excellent package of financial incentives available to foreign firms who invest in Britain.

The seminar, which took place in London, was organised by the Department of Industry. It aimed at demonstrating to the French and Swiss businessmen who attended, the attractions of investing in Britain.

Mr Williams said that Britain's prime objective was to get the maximum added value from North Sea oil and gas and see that the benefits were put into manufacturing industry and growth of our economy generally. That was being recognised among overseas businessmen, despite the gloomy picture of Britain which had been presented abroad. He added that Britain could expect a long-term, of some 20 to 30 years, period of steady growth because North Sea resources would engender a more favourable attitude to investment flexibility and mobility in British industry.

Hire-purchase protection limit to be raised

John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, announced on 13 January that orders in council would soon be laid before parliament to increase the upper limit in the hire-purchase legislation from £2,000 to £5,000.

The changes are being made because the present provisions of the Hire-Purchase Acts only apply where the hire-purchase price or total purchase price is not more than £2,000. With the fall in the value of money since 1965, consumers have had increasingly less protection under the acts, particularly when buying motor cars and other expensive products.

The present action is an interim measure. The Consumer Credit Act 1974 will, when fully operative, replace the existing legislation and apply new provisions giving the consumer greater protection.

The Hire-Purchase Acts give certain protection and rights to consumers under hire-purchase, credit-sale and conditional sale agreements. They include requirements as to the contents and form of agreements and give to consumers a right to cancel agreements in certain circumstances. There are also restrictions on the right of owners to recover possession of goods once one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid.

Grant announced for new consumer course

New consumer laws and regulations and how to tackle household budgeting are among some of the topics dealt with in a course called 'Consumer decisions', to be launched in October 1978 by the Open University in co-operation with the Consumers' Association, publishers of *Which*.

The course is being developed as part of the university's new programme of short courses which are aimed to be of benefit to all members of the community, rather than those people who wish to study for a university degree or professional qualifications.

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, Roy Hattersley, whose department has given a £12,000 grant towards producing the course, warmly welcomed the university's initiative. He said, 'The government can, and does, give important protection to the consumer through legislation and promoting advice services. But there is also a need to find ways of educating the adult consumer. If consumers are to use their resources wisely they need not only to know their rights but also be able to assess their needs with confidence and be aware of, and judge, the alternatives which are open to them. This eminently practical course should be of real value to consumers and I am glad to give it the financial support necessary to bring it within the means of a wide range of potential students'.

The material will be provided, as for other Open University courses, by post and radio and television programmes. The main source of reference for the course will be the handbook to be published by the Consumers' Association and the Open University in the late summer this year. The course will guide people through the personal priorities they must assess when making consumer decisions, and will give them the information they need to make sensible choices when buying.

Price Commission investigates Allied Breweries

The Price Commission notified the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection on 11 January 1978 that it intends to investigate certain price increases of Allied Breweries (UK) Ltd. The company prenotified to the commission on 19 December 1977 that they intended to increase the price of beers at wholesale levels, and also the charges for food, drink (including beers) and accommodation in managed houses.

The commission considered the proposed increases and decided that they should be the subject of an investigation under section 4 of the Price Commission Act 1977. The effect of the commission's decision to investigate is that the price increases proposed may not be implemented during the period of the investigation which must be completed within three months. However, the commission are able to allow interim price increases, and are obliged to do so to the extent to which the safeguard provisions operate.

Anyone who wishes to make any representations to the commission in connection with this investigation should write to the secretary, Price Commission, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS.

Interim price increases: Weetabix Ltd

Representations by Weetabix Ltd on the basis of the safeguard regulations have been considered by the Price Commission and the company has been allowed overall average weighted interim increases of 6.36 per cent over the Weetabix range, and of 6.46 per cent over the range of Alpen and other Muesli products.

The commission announced on 3 January 1978 that price increases proposed by Weetabix Ltd for the Weetabix range of cereal breakfast foods, Alpen and other Muesli products would be subject to investigation.

An effect of the commission's decision to investigate is that the price increases proposed may not be implemented during the period of the investigation which must be completed within three months. However, the commission may allow interim increases and are obliged to do so to the extent to which the safeguard regulations operate.

Changes in domestic air fares applied for

The Civil Aviation Authority has received applications for changes in domestic air fares to take effect from 1 April and 1 November 1978. All domestic airlines have applied for increases except Aurigny Air Services.

The increases applied for vary from route to route ranging generally between 5 per cent and 10 per cent on one-way and excursion return fares with effect from 1 April and 5 per cent on

inclusive tour fares with effect from 1 November 1978.

Applications have also been received from domestic operators with the exception of British Midland and Dan-Air Services to further increase fares to cover the security charge proposed by the Department of Trade.

The applications will be considered by the authority at two public hearings. The first, on 22 February, will be held in Edinburgh to consider Scottish internal routes. This will be followed by a hearing in London on 23 and 24 February at which all other applications will be heard.

PO auditors reappointed

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has reappointed Messrs Coopers and Lybrand and Messrs Touche Ross and Co as joint auditors of the Post Office. The appointment covers the audit of the account for the financial year 1977-78. These two firms were originally appointed as auditors of the Post Office in 1969 and have audited all its accounts since then.

OFT invites applications for credit brokerage licences

An order making it obligatory for brokerage businesses to be licensed was made on 10 January (see *Trade and Industry* 13 January page 47). This means that it will soon be illegal to carry on any kind of business in the credit field without a licence. The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) has invited applications for licences for credit brokerage in the following terms:

Applications for licenses should be made by 15 April and the OFT urges businesses to apply early so that any mistakes can be corrected in time. Licensing becomes effective on 1 July 1978.

Credit brokerage

Under the Consumer Credit Act you are regarded as a credit broker if you make introductions to virtually any source of credit or hire where the amount is not more than £5,000 or to sources of mortgages for house purchase for any amount.

It is not credit brokerage if all you do is accept credit cards or trading checks issued by others.

Deferment

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection has announced that small traders (other than limited companies) who arrange the sale of goods or the provision of services and introduce their customers to a source of credit, such as a finance house, for credit not exceeding £30 are excluded for the time being from the need to obtain a licence. This deferment does not apply to those who introduce customers to a source of credit for straight cash loan.

Applications

The applicant for a licence will be required to submit detailed information relating to his business and his fitness to hold a licence. Licences will not be granted automatically. Besides being satisfied that the applicant is fit to hold the category of licence for which he has applied, the Director General of Fair Trading will need to be assured that the name under which the business is carried on is neither misleading nor otherwise undesirable.

When considering applications the director general will take into account any evidence indicating that the applicant or anyone else connected with the business has contravened consumer protection law, committed any offence involving fraud or other acts of dishonesty, discriminated on grounds of sex or race or engaged in unfair or improper business practices.

Fees

The fee for a standard licence covering a single category of business is £45, with an additional £10 for each category of licence required. The licence is valid for three years. An endorsement to permit certain forms of doorstep selling, called 'canvassing off trade premises', costs an additional £10.

Explanatory booklets

The OFT has produced two booklets dealing with licensing topics. *Do you need a licence?* and *Canvassing off trade premises*. They are available from Trading Standards (or Consumer Protection or Weights and Measures) departments of local authorities or from the OFT.

Other categories

Credit brokerage is the final stage in the introduction of licensing to the credit and hire industry. Up to 100 000 licences could be issued covering all categories.

The closing date for applications for debt adjusting, debt counselling, debt collecting and credit reference agency businesses was 3 August 1976. The corresponding date for consumer credit and consumer hire businesses was 1 October 1977. Businesses are covered provided they have made a valid application by these dates, even though a licence may not yet have been issued in every case. It will be illegal to carry on business as a credit broker after 1 July 1978 unless a licence has been applied for.

Office of Fair Trading, Field House, Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1PR, tel. 01-242 2858.

West Midlands industry office has new director

Albert George became the regional director of the west Midlands region, Department of Industry, on 11 January, in succession to John Thompson. His responsibilities cover the administration of regional policy and industrial development certificate control, provision of services to exporters, technical advice to industry, assistance to small firms, energy conservation and emergency arrangements. He also represents the Departments of Trade, Energy, and Prices and Consumer Protection in the region.

Mr George has been director for industry and regional development in the west Midlands since March 1977. He has been actively involved in the various schemes for financial assistance to industry and has been closely concerned in discussions on the Birmingham inner area proposals.

An Invitation to Tea.

And an informative discussion about industrial settlement in West Germany.

We are in London on January 31st and February 1st and 2nd to advise the business community about attractive investment opportunities within easy reach of Frankfurt Airport.

In our group are businessmen successfully manufacturing and marketing their products in this highly industrialised area; representatives of Wiesbaden, capital of the State of Hesse; and specialists in plant site location and area development throughout Hesse, which includes Frankfurt as its commercial and financial centre.

Join us for tea and an informative discussion that could be important to your business – at the Churchill Hotel, Regent Suite, Portman Square, London, in the afternoon from 3-6 p.m.

If you already have appointments on these days and cannot be with us here in London, we invite you to visit us the next time you are in Germany.

HLT – Hessische Landesentwicklungs- und Treuhandges. mbH, Abraham-Lincoln-Str. 38-42 D-6200 Wiesbaden, Tel: 06121/77 4200

In London please contact:
Mr. Zahn, Telephone: 235 0691
German Chamber of Industry and Commerce

Work starts on factories at Hornby . . .

Work has started on the construction of two advance factories each of about 450 m² on the Department of Industry's new site in Station Road, Hornby, Lancashire. These factories are both capable of division into two units of 225 m² each.

A contract worth about £176,000, which includes site development works, has been awarded to J. Parkinson and Sons Ltd of Lancaster. The premises should be ready for occupation by the end of June 1978.

Inquiries regarding leasing should be addressed to Mr P. R. Davidson, Department of Industry, North West Region, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA, tel. 061-236 2171, ext. 646.

. . . and a blouse manufacturer expands at Birkenhead

Perry Blouse Manufacturing Co Ltd is to occupy advance factory premises of about 1260 m² built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Department of Industry's Rock Ferry Industrial Estate, Birkenhead.

Perry Blouse are manufacturers of ladies blouses and light outerwear and have been established for some 20 years in the Birkenhead area where they already occupy three factories. The new premises at Birkenhead, which initially will be used for employing about 30 people, will make space available for training purposes. A further 50 people are expected to be employed as production is built up over the next two years.

Merger proposals cleared

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Harrisons and Crosfield Ltd and Malayalam Plantations Ltd
Harrisons and Crosfield Ltd and Harcross Investment Trust Ltd
BTR Ltd and Allied Polymer Group Ltd
Ladbroke Group Ltd and Leisure and General Holdings Ltd
John Mowlem and Company Ltd and McTay Engineering Company Ltd.

Public expenditure planning for 1978-79 to 1981-82

The government's white paper was published on 12 January. A summary of the white paper is published on pages 95 and 96.

Collaboration among small firms aided by government scheme

Financial support has been given to eight studies under the Department of Industry's scheme to aid feasibility studies into collaborative arrangements among small firms. A number of other proposals are being considered. The scheme ends on 31 March 1978. Applications for assistance received up until the termination date will be considered in respect of studies which are likely to be completed by 30 September.

Four studies have been completed. A working party under the aegis of the Drapers Chamber of Trade investigated the possibilities of setting up a voluntary buying group for medium-sized and small retailers in the drapery and fashion trade. In another study the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Group Training Association examined the establishment of a centralised safety advice service for its members. The establishment of certain common services for small grocery retailers in Scotland was examined in the third study by the Scottish Grocers Federation and the Kircaldy Technical College. The fourth, conducted by a group of small firms headed by Encord (Liquids Handling) Ltd, studied the feasibility of providing an integrated marketing organisation to serve, initially, five independent companies engaged in the manufacture of products and the provision of services for the printing industry.

The four studies which are yet to be completed concern the establishment of a marketing organisation for small furniture manufacturers in the east end of London; the establishment of an enterprise centre for small firms in Covent Garden; the provision of a group safety service for a number of small engineering companies in the Midlands; and the establishment of a security and information network involving small retailers in Burnley.

The scheme enables the Department of Industry to provide 50 per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum contribution of £5,000 for any one study. The types of collaboration the scheme is primarily intended to assist are those which aim at the provision of central management services (accounting, work study, marketing etc), collective purchasing or financing arrangements, or the creation of long-term consortia, for example, in the field of subcontraction or exporting. These examples are not meant to be exhaustive, however, and should not deter people with other ideas from approaching the department. The scheme is open to all sectors of industry and trade apart from agriculture, finance and professions.

Inquiries about the scheme should be addressed to Department of Industry, Small Firms Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 6388.

Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 3(1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 December to 31 December 1977.

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
Dansk Søassurance A/S 'Clon Macken' Riverhall Hill Frant, Sussex	Denmark	29.12.77	MAT
Groupe des Assurances nationales incendie Accidents Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances et de Reassurances, Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers Societe Anonyme Minster House Arthur Street London EC4R 9BJ	France	21.12.77	PL, PROP
Legal and General (Unit Pensions) Ltd Temple Court 11 Queen Victoria Street London EC4N 4TP	–	2.12.77	OLT

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were revoked by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 9 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 December to 31 December 1977.

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of revocation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was revoked
Cotswold Insurance Co Ltd Minster House Arthur Street London EC4R 9BJ	–	30.12.77	LIAB, MAT, PL, PROP
The Hull Steam Trawlers' Mutual Insurance and Protecting Co Ltd Insurance Buildings St Andrews Dock Hull	–	30.12.77	MAT
National Motor and Accident Insurance Union Ltd 109 Princess Street Manchester 1	–	30.12.77	LIAB, MAT, PL, PA, PROP

Classes of business

I	Industrial assurance business
LIAB	Liability insurance business
MAT	Marine, aviation and transport insurance business
MV	Motor vehicle insurance business
OLT	Ordinary long term insurance business
PL	Pecuniary loss insurance business
PA	Personal accident insurance business
PROP	Property insurance business

Health and Safety Executive Publications

The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Guidance Notes are not listed here but these are available from HMSO, price 30p each. Some general leaflets, advice and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Offices or by post from the General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext 734).

Annual Reports

Health and Safety : Commission Report 1974–76 (£2) ISBN 011 883011 2
Health and Safety : Industry and Services 1975 (£2) ISBN 011 881112 6
Health and Safety : Mines and Quarries 1976 (£2) ISBN 011 883010 4
Health and Safety : Research 1976 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883012 0
Health and Safety : Statistics 1975 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883008 2
Industrial Air Pollution 1975 (£2) ISBN 011 88022 3
Mines and Quarries District Reports 1976 (£1.50 each)

Advisory Committee Reports and reports of special investigations etc.

The Flixborough Disaster (£2.50) ISBN 011 361075 0
The explosion at Laporte Industries Ltd April 1975 (£1.25) ISBN 011 880333 6
The explosion at Houghton Main Colliery June 1975 (£1) ISBN 011 880328 X
The explosion at Appleby-Frodingham steelworks, Scunthorpe. November 1975 (£4) ISBN 011 88033 4
The explosion at the Dow Chemical Factory, Kings Lynn. June 1976 (£1) ISBN 011 883003 1
A survey of respiratory disease in the Pottery Industry (35p) ISBN 011 880346 8
Success and failure in accident prevention (80p) ISBN 011 880330 1
Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Falsework (£2) ISBN 011 880347 6
First Report of the National Committee on steep seam working in British coal mines (60p) ISBN 011 410248 1
Advisory committee on Major Hazards : First Report (£1) ISBN 011 880884 2
Selected written evidence submitted to the Advisory Committee on Asbestos 1976/77 (£5) ISBN 011 883004 X
Asbestos Health Hazards and Precautions, Interim statement (10p) ISBN 011 881114 2
Safe Manriding in Mines Parts 1A and 1B (£5) ISBN 011 880491 X
Digest of Pneumoconiosis 1975 (£2) ISBN 011 882006 0
Some aspects of the safety of nuclear installations in Great Britain (Replies to questions submitted by the Secretary of State for Energy to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate in October 1976) (£1) ISBN 011 8830015

Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air

1 Hydrogen Sulphide 1970 (011 881230 0) (62p)
2 Hydrogen Cyanide Vapour (with Stains Chart) (0 11 360140 9) (43p) Stains Chart only (36–9999) (17½p)
3 Sulphur Dioxide (0 11 881204 1) (62p) Stains Chart Only (0 11 881205 X) (30p)
4 Benzene: Toluene and Xylene; Stryene (0 11 880387 5) (38p)
5 Nitrous Fumes (0 11 880809 5) (62p)
6 Carbon Disulphide Vapour (0 11 881234 3) (35p)
8 Phosgene (0 11 881214 9) (62p)
11 Aniline Vapour (0 11 880398 0) (32p)
13 Mercury and Compounds of Mercury (0 11 360142 5) (28½p)
17 Chromic Acid Mist (11 360135 2) (17½p)
18 Ozone in the presence of Nitrous Fumes (0 11 360144 1) (18½p)
19 Hydrogen Fluoride and other Inorganic Fluorides (0 11 880800 1) (38p)
20 Aromatic Isocyanates (0 11 880795 1) (38p)
21 Iron Oxide Fume (11 360534 X) (18p)
22 Copper Fume and Dust (0 11 881228 9) (32p)
23 Acetone (0 11 881446 X) (35p)
24 Isophorone (0 11 881202 5) (32p)
25 Zinc Oxide Fume (0 11 8811835) (38p)
26 Cylcohexanone and Methylcylohexanone (881454 0) (35p)

Health and Safety at Work Series booklets

3 Safety Devices for Hand and Foot Operated Presses (0 11 880862 1) (30p)
4 Safety in the use of Abrasive Wheels (0 11 880866 4) (65p)
5 Cloakroom Accommodation and Washing Facilities (0 11 880850 8) (45p)
6A Safety in Construction Work: General Site Safety Practice *(Reprinting)* (0 11 360120 4)
6B Safety in Construction Work: Roofing 1974 (0 11 880870 2) (16p)
6C Safety in Construction Work: Excavations (0 11 360101 8) *(Reprinting)*
6D Safety in Construction Work: Scaffolding (11 881452 4) (30p)
6E Safety in Construction Work: Demolition (11 360848 9) (25p)
11 Guarding of Hand-fed Platen Machines (0 11 880873 7) (18p)
12 Safety at Drop-Forging Hammers (0 11 880855 9) (18p)
14 Safety in the use of Mechanical Power Presses (0 11 880867 2) (75p)
17 Improving the Foundry Environment 1974 (0 11 360849 7) (32p)
18 Industrial Dermatitis: Precautionary Measures (0 11 880877 X) *(Reprinting)*
20 Drilling Machines: Guarding of Spindles and Attachments 1974 (0 11 880865 6) (35p)
22 Dust Explosions in Factories (0 11 880851 6) (30p)
23 Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons (0 11 880876 1) (25p)
24 Electrical Limit Switches and their Aplications (0 11 880840 0) (30p)
25 Noise and the Worker (0 11 880845 1) (22p)
27 Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt Baths (0 11 880880 X) (25p)
29 Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Causes and Prevention (11 360838 1) *(Reprinting)*
30 Storage of Liquified Petroleum at Gas Factories (0 11 880882 6) (45p)
31 Safety in Electrical Testing (0 11 880843 5) (38p)
32 Repair of Drums and Small Tanks (0 11 880852 4) (25p)
33 Safety in the use of Guillotines and Shears (0 11 880861 3) (30p)
34 Guide to the use of Flame Arresters and Explosion Reliefs *(Reprinting)*
35 Basic Rules for Safety and Health at Work (0 11 880857 5) (20p)
36 First Aid in Factories (0 11 880842 7) (25p)
40 Means of Escape in case of Fire in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (0 11 880860 5) (20p)
41 Safety in the use of Woodworking Machines (0 11 880837 0) (£1)
42 Guarding of Cutters of Horizontal Milling Machines (0 11 880871 0) (30p)
44 Asbestos: Health Precautions in Industry 1974 (0 11 880879 6) (25p)
45 Seats for Workers in Factories, Offices and Shops (0 11 880883 4) (55p)
46 Evaporating and Other Ovens (0 11 880872 9) (55p)
47 Safety in the Stacking of Materials (0 11 880839 7) (40p)
48 First Aid in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (0 11 883132 1) (25p)
49A Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Opening Processes (0 11 360851 9) (25p)
49B Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Card-room Processes (0 11 360854 3) (40p)
49C Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Spinning, winding and sizing (0 11 360858 6) (45p)
49D Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Fabric Production *(in prep.)*
50 Welding and Flame Cutting using Compressed Gases *(in prep.)*

* Health and Safety Commission leaflets

HSC 1 Some legal aspects and how they will affect you
HSC 2 The Act outlined
HSC 3 Advice to employers
HSC 4 Advice to the self-employed
HSC 5 Advice to employees
HSC 6 Employers' policy statements
HSC 7 Regulations, codes of practice guidance literature
HSC 8 Safety Committees guidance to employers whose employees are not members of recognised independent trade unions

* Health and Safety Executive leaflets

HSE 1 After Flixborough . . . 10 vital questions for industry
HSE 3 An introduction to the HSC and HSE
HSE 4 Short guide to the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969
HSE 5 An introduction to the Employment Medical Advisory Service

* Agricultural Safety leaflets

AS1 A short guide to the 1974 Act
AS2 Tractor safety cabs
AS3 Bulls
AS4 Mushroom worker's lung *(in prep.)*
AS5 Farmer's lung *(in prep.)*
AS6 Crop spraying
AS7 Guns *(in prep.)*
AS8 Noise
AS10 Children
AS21 First aid in agriculture

* EMAS leaflets

MS(A)1 Lead and you
MS(A)3 Asbestos and you
MS(A)4 Study of asbestos workers
MS(A)5 The health of workers engaged in antimony oxide
MS(A)6 Vinyl chloride and you
MS(B)1 Ulceration of the skin and inside the nose caused by chrome
MS(B)3 Anthrax
MS(B)4 Effects on the skin of pitch and tar
MS(B)5 Skin cancer caused by oil
MS(B)6 Occupational industrial dermatitis
MS(B)7 Poisoning by pesticides

* *Free of charge*

Search and rescue facilities to be improved as UK joins Amver system

Merchant vessels in the high seas will in future benefit from improved arrangements for assistance in distress. On 1 February this year the United Kingdom will become a full member of the automated mutual-assistance vessel rescue (Amver) system.

The Amver system, which is operated by the US Coastguard, is an international programme which maintains vital ship information and positions on a computer data base for instant retrieval and transmission to search and rescue agencies all over the world.

Merchant vessels on offshore passages are encouraged to send sailing plans on departure and position reports en route to co-operating radio stations who will forward them to the Amver centre on Governors Island in lower New York Harbour. The Amver computer calculates positions by dead reckoning for reporting ships throughout their voyages. A computer-predicted listing of ships in the vicinity of any vessel in distress is thus readily available to search and rescue organisations anywhere in the world.

From 1 February a total of 12 British coast radio stations will accept Amver reports from ships for transmission to New York. There will be no charge to ships using the facility, the extra cost of Post Office transmissions being paid by the Department of Trade.

Protection of Wrecks Act

The Secretary of State for Trade proposes to make orders, under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, designating the following as restricted areas:

All within 150 metres of the site off Rame Head, Plymouth, where a vessel of historic interest believed to be HMS Coronation lies wrecked on the seabed at latitude 50° 18.57′ north, longitude 4° 11.98′ west.

All within 150 metres of the site at Pwll Fanog in the Menai Straits where a vessel of historic interest lies wrecked on the seabed at latitude 53° 12′ 46″ north, longitude 04° 11′ 43″ west.

All within 150 metres of the site off Moor Sands, Salcombe, where the wreck of a vessel of historic interest is believed to lie on the seabed at latitude 50° 12′ 44″ north, longitude 03° 44′ 12″ west.

Any part of these areas which lie above high-water mark of ordinary spring tides will, however, be excluded for the purposes of the orders. After the orders are made and come into effect it will be an offence within this area to interfere with the wreck or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of a licence granted by the secretary of state.

If any person or body wishes to make representations about the proposal to make these orders they should write to the Department of Trade, Marine Division, Branch 1C, 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, by 8 February 1978.

Government sales

31 January, 1 and 2 February 1978 – Vehicles

Location
Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers
Walker, Walton and Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (0692 54272)

Commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC and Leyland, four Scammell breakdown trucks, Bedford trucks, mobile cranes, trailers, 2500 gallon bowser refuellers. Saloons, estate cars, minibuses, light vans and Land Rovers.

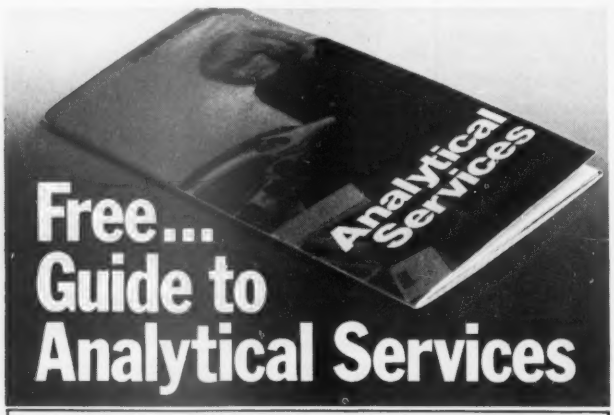
8 February 1978 – Miscellaneous

Location
The Astoria, Roundhay Road, Leeds 8

Auctioneers
Bartle and Son, 52 Merrion Street, Leeds 2 (0532 450898)

Stores lying at Barlow and other depots in the Yorkshire area including clothing, furniture, engineering and machine tools, MT spares, aircraft spares and other miscellaneous items.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 40p, postage 15p (postal orders only).



Free... Guide to Analytical Services

A free brochure giving full details of Harwell's analytical services is yours on request.

The range of services offered is extremely comprehensive and is backed by some of the best-equipped research facilities in Europe which makes contact with the laboratory the natural first choice.

And now we have a 'hot-line' which connects you immediately to expert advice. Faced with a problem of analysis, call extension 4151 at Harwell and we'll tell you how we can help.

HARWELL ANALYTICAL SERVICES... first choice for analyses

Mr T Carter, Harwell Analytical Services,
Bdg 551, Harwell, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RA.
Telephone: Abingdon (0235) 24141 Ext 4151.

HARWELL

EXPORT SPECIALIST ENGINEER

for Technical Equipment (Electronic and Mechanical)

●

BRITISH, resident in West Germany, seeks companies interested in good contact man in EUROPE.

Long experience in maintaining customer relations, translations ENGLISH-GERMAN/GERMAN-ENGLISH for negotiations, catalogues, operators manuals.

BEST REFERENCES, OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

●

Dr. R. MARSHALL-MORRIS

can at present be contacted at:

100 FAIRBANKS ROAD, BRADFORD 8, YORKS.
Telephone: BRADFORD 492131.

or from February at:

REINHAUSERLANDSTR 104, 3400 GOETTINGEN.
Telephone: GOETTINGEN 72595.

or

BRITISH CONSULATE,
TRADES COMMISSIONER,
3400 HANOVER, WEST GERMANY.

Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927

Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

The following companies held orders of exemption valid at 31 December 1977 issued under section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act 1900.

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd
Afforestation Finance Ltd
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd
Airedale Investment Ltd
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd
Ashbrae Finance (UK) Ltd
Austin Morris Group Facilities Ltd

B. A. Finance Ltd
B. S. G. Finance Ltd
Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd
Barclays Export and Finance Co Ltd
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gesellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Bentworth Trust Ltd
Book Trade Improvement Ltd
British Maritime Trust Ltd
Bucks Land and Building Co Ltd
Builders and General Mortgage Co Ltd, (The)
B. W. Trade Facilities Ltd

CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd
CDFC International Ltd
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd
Cameron Fund Ltd, (The)
Canadian Ashland Finance (UK) Ltd
Capital Development Co Ltd
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd
Ciba Geigy (GFS) Ltd
CIN Industrial Finance Ltd
Circle and Piotrkow Provident and Investment Society Ltd
City and Colonial Trust Ltd
Claymore Field (Finance) Ltd
Commerce International Trust Ltd
Commonwealth Development Finance Co Ltd
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas

D. F. J. Charles Ltd
Deutsche Bank (UK) Finance Ltd
Development Finance International Ltd
Diaome Ltd
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd
Dorset, Somerset and Wilts Investment Society Ltd
Dreghorn Holdings Ltd
Dunlop Investments Ltd
Dunlop Securities Ltd

EBS Investments Ltd
Efdum Securities Ltd
English Association Investment Trading Co Ltd, (The)
Equipment Credit Ltd

Faircliffe Finance Co Ltd, (The)
Farnworth Finance Facilities Ltd
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd
Finfur Ltd
First Canadian Financial Services (UK)
First Maryland Finance Ltd
First National Housing Trust Ltd
Ford Financial Trust Ltd
Ford Motor Credit Co Ltd
F. W. Developments Ltd

GEC Investments Ltd
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd
General Reversionary and Investment Co Ltd
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd
Guardian Mortgage Co Ltd

Henderson Administration Ltd
Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Ltd, (The)
Hobbart Properties Ltd
Hoeschst Finance Ltd
Hogarth Finance Ltd
Home and Country Properties Ltd

Independent Factors Ltd
Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd
Insurance Export Finance Co Ltd
I. S. Blomfield Ltd
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd

J. P. Morgan Interfunding Corporation
John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd
J. T. Group Ltd
Jubilee Money Society Ltd

Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co Ltd
Langersal Ltd
Langham Life Finance Ltd
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd, (The)
Lington Holdings Ltd
Liverpool Reversionary Co Ltd, (The)
L. L. and E. Finance (GB) Ltd
Lloyds and Scottish Finance Ltd
London Mercantile Finance Ltd
London Mercantile Guarantee Ltd
Lyle Finance International Ltd

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd
Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd
Master Bakers and Confectioners Finance Co Ltd
Maybells Finance Ltd
Merban Ltd
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd
Midland Industries (Finance) Ltd
Millbank Development Services Ltd
MIT Securities Ltd

National and Commercial Development Capital Ltd
National Film Finance Consortium Ltd
NCNB (Export Finance) Ltd
New York London Trustee Co Ltd
Niagara Financial Services Ltd

Oakmere Finance Ltd
Ordinto Investments Ltd

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd
Paribas Finance Ltd
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd
Piper Finance Ltd
Pleasure Heating Finance and Developments Ltd
Property Investment and Finance (Developments) Ltd

Queen Street Trust Ltd

Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments) Ltd
Rediffusion Finance Ltd
RIB Eastern Ltd
Rio Tinto Finance and Exploration Ltd
RMC Finance Ltd
Robert Fleming and Co Ltd
Roitex Ltd
RTZ Finance Ltd

SCR Finance Ltd
St James's Development Trust Ltd
St Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd
Sale Tilney (Finance) Ltd
Scottish and European Finance Ltd
Selap Ltd
Selection Trust Ltd
Ship Mortgage Finance Co Ltd
Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland
South Birmingham Savings Society Ltd
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co Ltd
Standard Guarantee Ltd
Stewart Salmon and Co Ltd
Swiss Bank Corporation (International) Ltd

TKM Credit Corporation Ltd
TKM Factors Ltd
Thomson North Sea Finance Co Ltd
Toronto Dominion Bank Investment (UK) Ltd
Treesford Securities Ltd
TWA United Kingdom Credit Union Employees Ltd

UDT International Finance Ltd
UKF Fertilisers Ltd

Warbridge Investment Co Ltd
Wates Ltd
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd
West End Provident and Investment Society Ltd
Westminster House and Land Investment Co Ltd
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd
Wilkinson Finance Ltd

Yelverton Finance (London) Ltd
Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd

The following persons held certificates, valid at 31 December 1977 under section 123 of the Companies Act 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd
Allied Arab Bank Ltd
Allied Bank International
Amex Bank Ltd
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd (in liquidation)
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank of Europe Ltd
Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Julius Baer International Ltd
Bank of New Providence Ltd
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd
Bank of Tokyo Trust Co, (The)
Banque Francaise de Credit International Ltd
Barclays Bank Trust Co Ltd
Barclays Western Bank Ltd
Barnett, Christie Ltd
Bear Securities Ltd
Beverley Acceptances Ltd
Boston Trust and Savings Ltd
Bowmaker Ltd
Bremar Holdings Ltd
British Linen Bank Ltd
Brook Securities and Co Ltd
Burlington Investments Ltd
Burston Finance Ltd (in liquidation)

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd (in liquidation)
Capitol Consumer and Commercial Finance Ltd
C. E. Coates and Co Ltd
Cedar Holdings Ltd
Central Trustee Savings Bank Ltd
Chancery Trust Ltd
Chase Manhattan Ltd
Citibank Trust Ltd
Citicorp International Bank Ltd
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd
Commercial Credit Services Ltd
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd
Consolidated Credits and Discounts Ltd
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd
Copleys Bank Ltd
Corinthian Securities Ltd
Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd
David Samuel Trust Ltd (in liquidation)
Dawnay Day and Co Ltd
Drayton Corporation Ltd
Duboff Brothers Ltd
Dunbar and Co Ltd

Eagil Trust Co Ltd
E. S. Schwab and Co Ltd
European Brazilian Bank Ltd
First Chicago Ltd
First International Bancshares Ltd
First London Securities Ltd
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Finance Corporation Ltd
First National Securities Ltd

G. R. Dawes and Co Ltd
G. T. Whyte and Co Ltd (in liquidation)
Goode Durrant Trust Ltd
Gray Dawes and Co Ltd
Gresham Trust Ltd
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd
Grindlays Bank (Scotland) Ltd

Havana International Bank Ltd
Henry Ansbacher and Co Ltd
Heritable and General Investment Bank Ltd
HFC Trust Ltd
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd
Hume Corporation Ltd

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd, (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd
Investitions-Und Handels-Bank AG
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd
Italian International Bank Ltd

Jacobs Kroll and Co Ltd (in liquidation)
Japan International Bank Ltd
Julian S. Hodge and Co Ltd

Knowsley and Co Ltd

Lloyds Associated Banking Co Ltd
Lloyds and Scottish Trust Ltd
Lombard North Central Ltd
London and County Securities Ltd (in liquidation)
London and European Trust Ltd
London Capital Securities Ltd
London Mercantile Corporation Ltd

Medens Trust Ltd
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd, (The)

N. H. Woolley and Co Ltd
Nordic Bank Ltd
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd
Northern Trust Co (The)
Norwich General Trust Ltd

P. S. Refson and Co Ltd
People's Bank Ltd (The)
Philipp Brothers and Joseph Ltd

Red Dragon Securities Ltd
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser and Partners Ltd
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd (The)
Royal Trust Company of Canada, (The)
R. Raphael and Sons Ltd

Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd
St Margarets Finance Ltd
Scandia Credit and Commerce Ltd
Schlesinger Ltd
Security Trust Company Ltd
Societe Generale (France) Bank Ltd
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd
Sterling Credit Ltd
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd

Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd

United Dominions Trust Ltd
United International Bank Ltd

Vavasseur Trust Co Ltd, (The)
Vernons Trust Corporation

Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd
Wells Fargo Ltd
Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co Ltd
Williams, Glyn and Co
Wintrust Securities Ltd

Zambia National Commercial Bank Ltd

Industrial news pictures

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story.

Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Protection of Depositors Act 1963

The following companies are recognised by the Secretary of State for Trade as banking or discount companies for the purposes of the Protection of Depositors Act 1963 (as amended) as at 31 December 1977. Companies marked with an asterisk are also recognised as banking or discount companies for the purposes of schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1948 (as amended).

*Alexanders Discount Co Ltd
Algemene Bank Nederland NV
*Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd
Allied Bank International
Allied Irish Banks Ltd
*American Express International Banking Corporation
Amex Bank Ltd
*Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd
*A. P. Bank Ltd
*Arbuthnot Latham and Co Ltd
*Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd

Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA
*Banco de Bilbao
*Banco de Santander
Banco do Brasil SA
*Banco Espanol en Londres SA
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Ltd
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Julius Baer International Ltd
*Bank Leumi (UK) Ltd
Bank Melli Iran
*Bank of Adelaide, (The)
Bank of America International Ltd
*Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association
*Bank of Cyprus (London) Ltd
*Bank of India
Bank of Ireland
*Bank of London and South America Ltd
*Bank of Montreal
*Bank of New South Wales
*Bank of New Zealand
*Bank of Nova Scotia, (The)
Bank of Scotland
*Bank of Tokyo Ltd, (The)
*Bankers Trust Co
*Banque Belge Ltd
*Banque Belgo-Zairosie SA
*Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, SA
*Banque de Suez (UK) Ltd
*Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd
*Banque pour le Commerce Continental
Barclays Bank Ltd
*Barclays Bank International Ltd
Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd
*Baring Brothers and Co Ltd
*British Bank of the Middle East, (The)
British Linen Bank Ltd
*Brown Shipley and Co Ltd

*Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
*Cater Ryder and Co Ltd
Central Bank of India
*Charterhouse, Japhet Ltd
*Chase Manhattan Bank NA, (The)
Chemical Bank
Chemical Bank International Ltd
*C. Hoare and Co
*Citibank NA
City National Bank of Detroit
*Clive Discount Co Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
*Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd, (The)
*Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd, (The)
*Commercial Bank of the Near East Ltd, (The)
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
Co-operative Bank Ltd
County Bank Ltd
Coutts and Co
Coutts Finance Co
*Credit Industriel et Commercial
*Credit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano SpA
Crocker National Bank

Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd
Daiwa Bank Ltd, (The)
Detroit Bank and Trust Co, (The)
Dow Banking Corporation

European Banking Co Ltd
European Brazilian Bank Ltd
*First National Bank of Boston
*First National Bank of Chicago, (The)
First Pennsylvania Bank NA
First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee
Forward Trust Ltd
Fuji Bank Ltd, (The)

*Gerrard and National Discount Co Ltd
*Gillett Brothers Discount Co Ltd
Girard Trust Bank
Gray Dawes and Co Ltd
*Grindlay Brandts Ltd
*Grindlays Bank Ltd
*Guiness Mahon and Co Ltd

*Habib Bank Ltd
*Hambros Bank Ltd
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
*Hill, Samuel and Co Ltd
*Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (The)

International Commercial Bank Ltd
*International Westminster Bank Ltd
*Ionian Securities Ltd
Irving Trust Co
Italian International Bank Ltd

Japan International Bank Ltd
*Jessel, Toynbee and Co Ltd
*J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co Ltd
Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd
Julian S. Hodge and Co Ltd

*Keyser Ullmann Ltd
*King and Shaxson Ltd
*Kleinwort Benson Ltd

*Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd
*Leopold Joseph and Sons Ltd
*Lewis's Bank Ltd
Lloyds Associated Banking Co Ltd
Lloyds Bank Ltd
*Lloyds Bank International Ltd
*Lloyds Bank International (France) Ltd
Lombard North Central Ltd
London and Continental Bankers Ltd

*Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co
Marine Midland Bank
*Mellon Bank NA
*Mercantile Bank Ltd
Mercantile Credit Co Ltd
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
Midland Bank Ltd
*Midland and International Banks Ltd
Mitsui Bank Ltd
*Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd
*Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
*Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd

*National Bank of Australasia Ltd, (The)
National Bank of Detroit
*National Bank of Greece SA
*National Bank of New Zealand Ltd, (The)
*National Commercial and Glyns Ltd
National Westminster Bank Ltd
*Nedbank Ltd
*N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd
Nordic Bank Ltd
Northern Trust Company of Chicago

Orion Bank Ltd
*Ottoman Bank

*Rea Brothers Ltd
Republic National Bank of Dallas
*Royal Bank of Canada, (The)
Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd, (The)

Saitama Bank Ltd, (The)
*Samuel Montagu and Co Ltd
Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd
*Sanwa Bank Ltd, (The)
Scandinavian Bank Ltd
*Seccombe Marshall and Campion Ltd
Security Pacific National Bank
*S. G. Warburg and Co Ltd
*Singer and Friedlander Ltd
*Slater, Walker Ltd
*Smith, St Aubyn and Co Ltd
*Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France SA
*Standard Chartered Bank Ltd, (The)
*State Bank of India
Sumitomo Bank Ltd, (The)
*Swiss Bank Corporation

Tokai Bank Ltd, (The)
*Toronto-Dominion Bank, (The)

UBAF Bank Ltd
*Union Bank of Switzerland
*Union Discount Company of London Ltd, (The)
*United Bank Ltd
United Dominions Trust Ltd
United International Bank Ltd

Wells Fargo Ltd
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd
Williams, Glyn and Co
Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd

*Yorkshire Bank Ltd

Official appointments

Hearing Aid Council: Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed the following as members of the Hearing Aid Council: Mrs J. Whiteheart (re-appointment); Mrs M. Lundy (re-appointment); Dr J. J. Knight (re-appointment); Mr R. W. T. Wescombe (appointment for second, non-consecutive, term); and Dr S. D. G. Stephens. The appointments are for a period of three years, except that of Dr Stephens which is for four years.

South Western Electricity Consultative Council: Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed the following as members of the South Western Electricity Consultative Council until 31 August 1980; Mrs Doreen Butt, Mrs Constance Geach, Mr M. G. Westley.

South Wales Electricity Consultative Council: Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed Dr J. P. Marsden and Jack Thomas as members of the South Wales Electricity Consultative Council until 30 September 1980.

Patents endorsed 'licences of right'

Under section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'licences of right' on the date specified.

5 January 1978

1350876 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Photographic production of phase holograms
1406752 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Photographic gelatine layers with improved physical and photographic properties
1456208 Agfa-Gevaert
Improvements in or relating to thermographic processes and recording material for use therein
1477637 Agfa-Gevaert
Improvements relating to radiography
1477638 Agfa-Gevaert
Improved radiographic combination
1477639 Agfa-Gevaert
Photosensitive combination of elements suited for use in radiography
1477834 Agfa-Gevaert
Improved thermographic recording process
1477835 Agfa-Gevaert
Heat-sensitive recording material
1356207 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot
Improvements in variable-speed friction-type transmissions
1374659 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot
Improvements in devices for correcting the beam alignment of the headlamps of motor vehicles
1407525 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot
Improvements in or relating to numerically controlled machine tools
1416234 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot
Improvements in assemblies comprising a bearing, a bush and a journal with automatic play take-up in the bearing
1473993 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot
Improvements in assemblies comprising a bearing, a bush and a journal with automatic play take-up in the bearing
1426534 Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd
Waveguide switch
1433063 Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd
Improvements in or relating to data transmission systems
1439822 Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd
Gallium arsenide photocathodes
1330782 S. A. Gordini Automobiles
Improvements in devices for operating the valves of internal combustion engines
1364694 Society Anonyme Automobiles Citroen
Improvements to barrel-type hydrostatic machines
1451454 Lambert Howarth and Sons Ltd
Improvements in sewing machine stitch length regulators particularly for the manufacture of footwear
1463821 Nippon Victor Kabushiki Kaisha
Notch filter
1473763 Unitrode Corporation
Electroless plating process
1475901 Technological Supply S.A.
A catheter assembly

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on patents form 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

Public expenditure planning seeks stability and flexibility

A 2¼ per cent growth in public expenditure over the current year is planned by the government for 1978-79. Speaking on the publication of the latest in the series of annual public expenditure white papers[1] on 12 January, Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said that the planned growth for the period 1978-79 to 1981-82 left open the option to cut the burden of direct taxation. It would also provide stability in public expenditure programmes, by avoiding over ambitious plans which have to be cut later, and a useful measure of flexibility in planning through large contingency reserves in later years. The following is a summary of the white paper reprinted from the Treasury's *Economic Progress Report*, no. 94.

As announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 26 October (*Trade and Industry*, 4 November 1977), the public expenditure plans for 1978-79 have been raised by approximately £1 billion, at 1977 survey prices, compared with the planned expenditure for that year given in the last white paper (Cmnd 6721), see *Trade and Industry*, 4 February 1977.

The planning total of expenditure on which the latest white paper focusses now rises by 2¼ per cent next year, compared with the Cmnd 6721 plans for the current year. The increase compared with the latest estimate for the current year is much greater, but this is not a valid comparison. As explained in the white paper, the latest estimates for the current year provide for some underspending but no such provision is made in the planning figures for later years.

In 1979-80 and 1980-81 the planning total rises by about 2 per cent a year, and in 1981-82 by under 1 per cent. The white paper emphasises, however, that the plans for the later years are increasingly provisional and will be reviewed in future public expenditure surveys.

The planning totals include provision for sizeable contingency reserves to cover unforeseen items and items which cannot be properly quantified at this stage. These rise from £750 million next year to £2 billion in 1981-82.

Table 1 gives the main planning figures up to 1981-82, together with the Cmnd 6721 planning figures for the current year. Table 2 gives fuller details.

Public expenditure and GDP

The plans provide for an expansion of expenditure programmes within the likely growth of GDP. The white paper sets out the reason for this:

'Renewed expansion in expenditure plans must be governed by the government's broad economic objectives of containing inflation, reducing unemployment and promoting industrial efficiency. In addition, the government now aim at a greater degree of stability than has been achieved in recent years, so that expenditure programmes can be managed with confidence that they will not be subjected to the disruption of sudden cuts.

'Both for this reason and in order to leave room for manoeuvre on taxation, it is necessary that the planned growth rate for total public expenditure should be within the prospective growth rate of national income . . . The government want to improve and in many cases expand the provision of public services, and will do so as circumstances permit; but they do not intend to set up plans which go beyond what the economy can safely be assumed capable of sustaining.'

The ratios of total public expenditure and of general government expenditure on goods and services to GDP are estimated to have been 44½ per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, in 1976-77. In the period ahead, they are expected to be lower.

Table 1 Public expenditure plans

£ million at 1977 survey prices

	1977-78 as in Cmnd 6721	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Expenditure on programmes:					
Central government	39 572	41 655	41 980	42 418	42 570
Local authorities	15 407	15 493	15 719	15 890	15 992
Total general government	54 979	57 148	57 699	58 308	58 562
Certain public corporations [2]	993	952	1 012	1 002	1 015
Total expenditure on programmes	55 972	58 100	58 711	59 310	59 577
Contingency reserve	750	750	1 500	1 750	2 000
Total	56 722	58 850	60 211	61 060	61 577
Debt interest	2 500	2 000	1 900	1 800	1 600
Total public expenditure	59 222	60 850	62 111	62 860	63 177
Total programmes, contingence reserve and net overseas and market borrowing of nationalised industries.	57 267	58 550	59 611	60 860	61 327

[2] Corporations whose capital expenditure is included in public expenditure (mainly the water authorities, the Housing Corporation and the new town development corporations). These corporations do not include the nationalised industries.

The planning total

The white paper focusses attention on a planning total which *excludes* debt interest but *includes* total net borrowing by the nationalised industries (not just what the government lends to them). Over the next few years, the industries are due to repay substantial amounts borrowed from overseas lenders in the mid-1970s and to replace this by borrowing from the government. The resulting increase in net government lending is large enough to influence the year-to-year path of expenditure significantly, and for the purpose of planning public expenditure it is convenient to work with totals which are not influenced by this aspect of balance of payments management.

Composition of expenditure

Within the public expenditure totals, current expenditure on goods and services continues to rise slowly. Transfer payments also rise over the planning period, with increases in payments to individuals (notably of pensions and other social security benefits) more than offsetting some continuing fall in subsidies. The

Main points from the white paper

Confirmation of £1 billion increase in public expenditure plans for next year (1978-79), compared with last white paper (Cmnd 6721).

Planning total on which white paper focusses now grows by 2¼ per cent next year, compared with Cmnd 6721 plans for current year, by about 2 per cent a year in the two subsequent years (1979-80 and 1980-81) and by under 1 per cent in 1981-82, but figures for these later years are increasingly provisional.

Sizeable contingency reserves, rising from £750 million next year to £2 billion in 1981-82.

A steady level of direct public spending on construction of £4½ billion a year (6¼ billion a year including construction expenditure by nationalised industries and other bodies receiving government finance).

Planned growth rate for total public expenditure is within expected growth rate of GDP.

Volume of expenditure in 1976-77 on programmes other than nationalised industries is now estimated to have been about 3 per cent below last white paper figure. New white paper forecasts a similar result in 1977-78.

White paper provides assessment of economic and fiscal context, including illustrative projections of general government expenditure and revenue, based on an assumed 3½ per cent growth rate of GDP in 1979-80.

[1] 'The Government's Expenditure Plans, 1978-79 to 1981-82' (Cmnd 7049, vols I and II), HMSO. Price: vol I, 70p; vol II, £2.35.

Table 2 Public expenditure by programme and in total £ million at 1977 survey prices

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Defence	6 451	6 370	6 123	6 445	6 361	6 255	6 289	6 494	6 660	6 660
Overseas aid and other overseas services	1 185	1 235	1 183	1 008	1 188	1 351	1 772	1 860	1 958	1 962
Agriculture, fisheries, food and forestry	881	997	1 950	1 761	1 133	899	706	654	649	642
Trade, industry and employment:										
refinance of home shipbuilding and fixed rate export credit	747	874	852	792	636	−174	145	−44	−144	−30
other	2 271	3 267	3 436	2 703	2 542	1 970 [a]	2 798	2 632	2 589	2 547
Government lending to nationalised industries	2 085	364	1 116	1 347	330	420	1 350	1 550	1 350	1 100
Roads and transport	2 536	2 719	3 079	3 173	2 784	2 590	2 563	2 583	2 572	2 554
Housing	3 125	4 127	5 601	4 914	4 870	4 475	4 702	4 814	4 948	4 995
Other environmental services	2 705	2 906	2 858	2 926	2 682	2 532	2 594	2 626	2 643	2 657
Law, order and protective services	1 532	1 610	1 734	1 851	1 895	1 906	1 948	1 947	1 970	1 992
Education and libraries, science and arts	7 674	8 090	8 156	8 319	8 293	8 010	8 102	8 143	8 205	8 255
Health and personal social services	6 519	6 863	6 994	7 238	7 287	7 390	7 537	7 652	7 776	7 927
Social security	10 675	10 674	11 368	12 309	12 717	13 226	14 063	14 172	14 458	14 602
Other public services	985	741	804	888	848	844	854	865	865	886
Common services	802	803	800	903	896	883	910	952	986	1 022
Northern Ireland	1 402	1 468	1 676	1 725	1 737	1 742	1 815	1 811	1 796	1 808
Total programmes	51 577	53 107	57 729	58 301	56 201	54 320	58 100	58 711	59 310	59 577
Contingency reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	750	1 500	1 750	2 000
Total	51 577	53 107	57 729	58 301	56 201	54 320	58 850	60 211	61 060	61 577
Debt interest	913	1 082	907	1 169	1 662	1 900	2 000	1 900	1 800	1 600
Total	52 490	54 189	58 636	59 470	57 863	56 220	60 850	62 111	62 860	63 177
Total programme, contingency reserve and foreign and market borrowing of nationalised industries	51 340	54 501	58 768	59 184	57 635	54 850	58 550	59 611	60 860	61 327

[a] Net of £559 million for proceeds of sale of shares in the British Petroleum Company.

extra spending on construction announced during 1977 implies a steady level of direct public expenditure on construction of £4½ billion a year over the planning period (£6¼ billion a year including construction expenditure by nationalised industries and other bodies receiving government finance).

Economic and fiscal context

In an assessment of the economic and fiscal context of the expenditure plans, the white paper points out that the rate of economic growth which is sustainable will depend on developments in three areas – inflation, productivity and the growth of the world economy. The present margin of excess capacity should permit for a period a faster rate of growth than the underlying growth of productive potential, which is assumed to be about 3 per cent a year. The aim must be to achieve the improvement in industrial performance necessary to support a growth rate above 3½ per cent a year; but such an improvement cannot be assumed in advance as a basis for planning public expenditure, and even growth of 3½ per cent cannot be taken for granted unless inflation is controlled.

Table 3 presents illustrative projections of general government expenditure, revenue and borrowing. These projections assume 3½ per cent growth of GDP in 1979-80 and an increase in personal tax allowances in that year matching the forecast rise in retail prices in 1978. On these assumptions, the borrowing requirement of general government would fall somewhat in real terms – from about £5½ billion at 1976-77 prices this year and next to about £4½ billion in 1979-80. It should be stressed that the 1979-80 figures are not forecasts but illustrations of what might be consistent with one assumption concerning the growth of GDP.

Expenditure in 1976-77 and 1977-78

The white paper discusses the outturn of expenditure last year and current prospects for this year. In both years, the main expenditure totals are estimated to show a fall in real terms; in the current year this is partly because the expenditure figures are reduced by receipts from the sale of British Petroleum shares and the new arrangements with the banks on refinancing of export and shipbuilding credit.

The volume of expenditure on programmes (other than nationalised industries) was about 3 per cent below the figures for 1976-77 in Cmnd 6721, and the white paper forecasts a similar result in 1977-78 (excluding lending to nationalised industries and the refinancing of export and shipbuilding credit). The new monitoring procedures should help over time to promote a closer match between figures and outturn. But the white paper points out that some divergence is to be expected when planning figures are used as a basis for setting control limits. The likelihood of such shortfall is taken into account in the forecasts for the economy and the public sector borrowing requirement which inform the government's public expenditure decisions.

Table 3 General government account £ billion at 1976-77 prices

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Receipts				
Taxes on income and expenditure	36.8	36.2	38.2	40.4
Capital tax	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
National insurance contributions [a]	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.3
Other receipts	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Interest receipts	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4
Total receipts	52.0	51.0	52.6	54.9
Expenditure				
Expenditure on goods and services	32.5	30.2	30.4	31.4
Grants and subsidies [b]	19.3	19.7	20.9	20.9
Contingency reserve			0.7	1.4
Shortfall			−1.0	−1.0
Interest payments	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5
Total expenditure	57.5	55.7	56.9	58.2
Financial balance	−5.5	−4.7	−4.3	−3.3
Net lending and miscellaneous capital receipts, etc.	−1.8	−0.8	−1.1	−1.0
General government borrowing requirements [c]	−7.3	−5.5	−5.4	−4.3

[a] Includes national health service and redundancy and maternity fund contributions.
[b] Includes increase in book value of stocks.
[c] Minus sign indicates a borrowing requirement.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1977, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£6.25 (by post £6.57½)

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH). Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

HMSO BOOKS

New publications

Marketing and advertising worldwide

Basic data on international marketing and advertising is not generally available for quick reference purposes in one handy volume. So it was interesting to see the appearance last month of the third edition of 'Concise Guide to International Markets'. Published by a firm of international advertising and marketing consultants – Leslie Stinton and Partners – by arrangement with the International Advertising Association, United Kingdom Chapter, and with the co-operation of many IAA chapters throughout the world – it provides worldwide information on available marketing and advertising facilities.

Countries are arranged alphabetically by continents and, for each country (110 are included), there is an attractively-produced market and advertising information sheet. General background information on the social and economic life of each state is also to be found, as well as an outline map.

Obviously obtaining this type of data on a worldwide scale is not an easy task, particularly when dealing with the less-developed world. This must explain certain inconsistencies in the data coverage from country to country. If one compares, for example, the entries for Australia and New Zealand under the headings 'Market research facilities' and 'Public relations facilities', both names and addresses of bodies are provided for the latter, but nothing is listed for Australia under the similar headings. This does not detract, however from the value of the guide as a quick and convenient reference tool for businessmen in this country and overseas.

Concise Guide to International Markets 1977-78. 3rd edition. Leslie Stinton and Partners, 39a London Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT2 6ND. 1977. (512 pages. £20.00. ISBN 0 95056 60 8).

Studies in accounting

It is 27 years since the first edition of 'Studies in Accounting' appeared. Following broadly the lines established then, the latest edition continues to attempt to reflect current thoughts on accounting.

This edition, like its precursors, is a collection of major articles on various aspects of the subject, most of which have already been published elsewhere, although some have been written specifically for publication here. It is, perhaps, worth remembering that several of the pieces previously published in the studies have subsequently become classics in their field. Written by leading accountants in both the business and academic worlds from Britain and overseas, the studies provide useful insight into current thinking. Among the major topics covered are: asset valuation and income theory; depreciation; dividend law; history of accounting, and social accounting.

Studies in Accounting; edited by W. T. Baxter and Sidney Davidson. 3rd edition. Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Chartered Accountants Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ. 1977. (xii, 426 pages. £9.75. ISBN 0 85291 179 3).

MNC's and technology transfer

Multinational corporations (MNC's), with their immense scale of operations and enormous research facilities, have over the past few years been the subject of many reports, documents and studies – some of which have been reviewed on this page. Although various aspects of MNC's have been closely examined, little attention has been paid to their effect on transfer of technology in the developing world. This is particularly significant in a part of the world where human and natural resources are not as yet fully utilised and there is a need to gain some degree of technological autonomy. The Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development decided to undertake a research project to help remedy the situation and some of its findings have now been published in a two-volume study.

Based primarily on research undertaken at local level at 62 subsidiaries of corporations in a dozen countries located throughout the world, the project set out to study the practices and attitudes of the corporations towards the transfer of technology; the relationship between the subsidiaries and the host country; and to examine how closer co-operation can be achieved between the two.

Volume one contains the individual country case histories and includes some comparative studies, while its companion volume reproduces a collection of background papers presented at the 1975 international meeting of research on transfer of technology by multinational corporations.

Although the text as a whole reflects a broad-based approach to the subject, those interested in more specific aspects may find individual sections of interest. A good example of this approach is appendix I which concerns multinational investment in Australian aluminium, and includes a brief survey of the world industry.

Statistics, both specially collected and from published sources, appear in both volumes, and add to their value. Together, the works should make a significant contribution to the debate on MNCs.

Transfer of Technology by Multinational Corporations; edited by Dimitri Germidis. 2 volumes. Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Available from HMSO. 1977. (Volume I 310 pages; paperback £6.60. ISBN 92 64 11666 4. Volume II 258 pages; paperback £5.40. ISBN 92 64 01655 4).

Demand for mining machinery

'In today's conditions the emphasis in coalmining is on underground rather than surface workings, improved labour productivity, high recovery rates and stringent safety requirements. All these arguments point to buoyant demand for modern machinery for many years to come.' This heartening message for coalmining machinery manufacturers comes in a study just produced by stockbrokers Rowe Rudd and Co Ltd.

Particular emphasis is placed on the likely trend towards longwall techniques in countries such as the United States, China, India and possibly South Africa, where this method has not previously been used to any large extent. British manufacturers are particularly well-equipped to cater for this demand, as this country has traditionally used longwall techniques. 'Thus we see very considerable opportunities for British manufacturers in international markets over the next 10 to 15 years', say the authors.

Included in the report is an examination of different mining methods and a brief summary of the world's coal industry position, with figures on reserves, production and potential growth in all the major producer countries.

Coal Mining Machinery: the opportunities for British exporters, by Angus Sibley and Stuart Perry. Rowe Rudd and Co Ltd, 63 London Wall, London EC2M 5UQ. 1977. (40 leaves; ringbound £25.00 (plus £2.00 VAT)).

Collecting scientific statistics

From time to time it is salutary for administrators to pause and consider the purpose and methods involved in the collection of statistics – particularly in a field as important as science and technology. Thoughts in this direction are prompted by the appearance of a revised version of the 'Provisional Guide to the Collection of Scientific Statistics' originally published by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation in 1968. This document is intended for the use of specialists entrusted with the task of collecting, processing and analysing scientific statistical data, and is aimed primarily at developing countries.

Apart from useful chapters on definition and classification, scientific and technological activities, sources and methods, the question of the organisation of the national statistical service is also discussed. The appendices, too, are useful in a practical way, presenting models of questionnaires. A short bibliography rounds off a work whose unpretentious appearance may well cause it to be overlooked on a bookshelf.

The guide, like its predecessor, is issued on a provisional basis, and will be subject to further modification.

Guide to the Collection of Statistics on Science and Technology. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Office of Statistics, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France. 1977. (ST. 77/WS/4; no price or ISBN given).

New products

Electronic notebook for field work developed

Oxford Electronic Instruments Ltd has developed a self-contained electronic system for rapidly recording field data instead of manually writing it up. The system consists of a miniature cassette tape recorder and a keyboard unit incorporating a 12-digit LED (light-emitting diode) display. Information recorded can subsequently be relayed by high-speed tape reader into a computer or desk-top calculator.

Measuring only 100 mm × 80 mm × 40 mm and weighing less than 400 g, the recorder can be attached to a belt worn around the waist or slipped into a coat pocket. The keyboard and display together enable data to be keyed in and checked before entering on to the tape cassette. Any errors may be cleared from the display and correct data re-entered.

Two digits of the display are used as entry counters. These may be programmed in incremental steps each time data are recorded on to tape. They may be programmed to reset automatically at any number up to 99, a feature that can be particularly useful when a large number of readings containing specific parameters are required.

A high-speed tape reader unit ensures that data recorded are rapidly entered into the appropriate processing equipment. A complete cassette, which may represent several days' work in the field, may be replayed in less than half an hour. The tape reader can be interfaced directly with a wide range of computers and desktop calculators, XY plotters and visual display units.

Further information: circle 301

Sleaford develops industrial cleansers

A powerful new surfactant hand cleansing gel, called Lemtal, which is non-toxic, completely biodegradeable, has cosmetic properties and pleasant lemon perfume, has been developed by Fenner Chemicals Ltd of Sleaford. The product is being marketed initially in 28 and 56 lb containers as an industrial hand cleanser. Among the advantages of Lemtal are that it removes deep ground dirt and grease effectively, without any smarting of the skin and does not have the smell of kerosene-based products. In addition, because it is a surfactant with its own foaming agent, as opposed to a solvent, the new product does not have to be applied when the hands are dry and does not have to be washed off with the help of soap. Lemtal contains cosmetics and leaves the skin in good condition after use.

Further information: circle 303

Superplastic used in wheel-aligner

Problems of providing durability and exceptional weight-to-strength requirements of the handset-control cover of a car wheel-aligner have been solved by the relatively-new superplastic aluminium alloy, Supral produced by TI Superform Ltd of Worcester. The picture shows the complete VL Churchill 2000 aligner handset made from Supral. Supral extends 10 times its own length at elevated temperatures and is ideal for small and medium production runs. The handset comprises an upper and lower casing which house the processing circuits and meter.

Further information: circle 302

Naval communication system sets new standards

Using only five basic units on a building block design principle, a rugged internal communication system giving facilities for private communication from one master station to up to 24 outstations has been designed by Redifon Telecommunications Ltd of Wandsworth. The system can be tailored to meet the requirements of any type of warship, and is claimed to set new standards in flexibility and reliability.

Combinations of outstations can be interconnected from a master station. Each outstation has its own 4W amplifier so that no central switching frame is required. This arrangement makes the system more reliable, as any fault is confined to a local area. Logistic problems are minimal and servicing is simplified.

Further information: circle 304

16-station machine moulds shoe soles

A 16-station machine for injection moulding polyurethane shoe soles has been developed by CIC Ralphs Ltd of Bath. The machine, equipped with a rotary indexing table, has a two minute moulding cycle and requires only a single operator. Soles can be moulded either separately or directly on to the lasts.

The complexities often associated with handling polyurethane have been resolved by a specially-designed recirculating system which continuously pumps the two components forming the plastics into the mixing/injection head and back to the holding tanks when not injecting. The resultant polyurethane is of constant quality since it is produced under constant running conditions.

Further information: circle 305

Speed governor designed to cut fuel consumption

A device aimed at reducing fuel consumption, by between 8 per cent and 30 per cent, tyre and engine wear of heavy diesel-engined vehicles has been developed by Fidus Controls Ltd of Newcastle upon Tyne. Designed to limit maximum speed, the 'top speed governor' consists of three basic units: a speed-sensing probe, control unit, and air cylinder and linkage.

The probe is aimed at the heads of the propshaft bolts at a distance of up to 5 mm. Once the vehicle is in motion, the probe signals the control unit which operates when the required top speed is reached. At that point, it causes

the air cylinder, via its associated linkage, to push back the fuel rack, a sliding metal bar in the diesel injection system which governs the amount of fuel passing through the engine, by the required amount away from the full throttle position. The linkage is arranged so that no back movement can be transferred to the throttle position. The control unit, which incorporates the pneumatics system and the electronics, measures approximately 240 × 175 × 110 mm and is factory-calibrated to suit customers' requirements.

Because the top-speed governor is designed to operate only when a maximum road speed is reached, full power is retained in all lower gears. Average time for installation is four hours and the makers claim that tests with a 52 tonne 215 kW lorry gave a 22 per cent saving in fuel consumption.

Further information: circle 306

Small brushless generator marketed

Electric Construction (Wolverhampton) Ltd has produced what it believes to be the smallest four-pole brushless generator yet marketed. With a centre height of only 180 mm, and an overall height of 530 mm, including the regulator, the BRF180 is manufactured in three lengths the shortest of the three weighing only 150 kg.

Available only as two-bearing machines, industrial ratings are from 7.5 kVA to 15 kVA single phase and 12.5 kVA to 25 kVA three phase at 1500 rpm. All models have a reconnectable stator winding to give either 380/440 or 200/220 V three phase 50 Hz, or 220/250 V single phase 50 Hz. Each includes an automatic voltage regulator giving standard voltage regulation of ±2.5 per cent no-load to full load, with an option of ±1.5 per cent. A 60 Hz 1800 rpm version is available, and a marine version is also being marketed.

Fully interconnected damper winding ensures satisfactory parallel operation of two or more machines, and the rotating silicon diodes are protected by harmonic suppression, a copper foil turn beneath the main field winding.

Stator windings undergo a hot double dipping impregnation process which makes the generators suitable for tropical environments of high humidity. They are capable of 10 per cent overload for one in every 12 hours, provided the ambient temperature does not exceed 29 °C.

Further information: circle 307

Powerful coal shearer reduces dust and fines

A 'contra cut' coal shearer with a gear head designed for 300 kW operation at slow drum speeds can fully exploit the benefits of slow-speed cutting at the coalface. Its British makers, Pitcraft Ltd of Hoyland Nether, south Yorkshire, say this offers increased cutting and loading efficiency, with extra depth of cut and improved dust suppression.

The gear head has been developed specifically for slow-speed cutting which is generally used in the industry to reduce airborne dust and fines but is mostly performed by conventional gear heads not designed for high torques. Since the contra cut's gear train is of 135 mm face width compared with the 65 mm face width of conventional 150 kW gear heads, it will take a full 300 kW.

The design improves cutting techniques at slow peripheral pick speed by sharing the load between two shearer drums so that the contra-rotation of the drums balances the torque reaction while each is cutting. The bulk of a coal seam is cut in the preferred roof-to-floor direction in both modes of travel, and most coal is therefore delivered at or above armoured face conveyor height.

Further information: circle 308

Strainstall designs monitor for tanker mooring lines

Strainstall Ltd, of Cowes, Isle of Wight has introduced a system for monitoring the strain on tanker mooring lines which the company claims costs less than a tenth of conventional devices, reduces the risk of breaking lines or damaging mooring buoys.

By continuously monitoring the load on the lines, the system will give ample warning should corrective action by the mooring master be needed in rough weather. Suited to vessels using offshore loading terminals, the monitor is mounted on the tanker rather than on a buoy as in conventional single-point mooring devices.

The monitor comprises a strain gauge transducer fitted in the ship's bow stopper as a replacement for the stopper pawl shaft, together with a console unit located on the bridge. The company is able to offer a complete package for ships not fitted with a suitable bow stopper. Chart speed on the console readout is 610 mm/h, a speed that permits load changes to be observed instantly.

Circuits are all intrinsically safe and a line amplifier mounted by the transducer ensures radio immunity from extraneous noise.

Further information: circle 309

Jones and Attwood launches a non-mechanical mixer

Equipment which effectively provides a uniform mixture of liquids in tanks, and maintains the mix at a constant temperature by a simple, non-mechanical means, has been launched by Jones and Attwood Ltd of Stourbridge.

Advantages of the equipment, known as the Burper Mixer, are that it is simple to install, there are no moving parts in contact with the liquid and it has a thorough but gentle mixing action. Basic equipment comprises an emitter and an up-draft tube. Air or gas supply is from a conventional compressor.

The emitter is a bell or conical type fabrication with an emitter tube at its centre. Compressed gas is introduced into the bell and is rapidly released through the centre tube.

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

The up-draft tube stands above the emitter and the whole unit is completely immersed in the liquid. Mixing occurs by the gas from the emitter collecting in the bell mouth at the bottom of the up-draft tube, in the form of a large bubble, and floating up the tube under its own buoyancy, working as a free expendable piston. Liquid is also forced up through the tube causing further liquid to be drawn up through the bottom.

The system is particularly useful for the mixing of sludge in primary digestion tanks, where use is made of the methane gas naturally produced. To provide the even temperature necessary for this application, a special double-wall up-draft tube is produced. This acts as a hot water jacket and is served by a standard hot water system.

Further information: circle 310

Fettling wheel has extended worklife

An extended worklife of 20 to 100 per cent and increased output of 10 to 20 per cent over normal units is claimed for this foundry fettling wheel made by Luke and Spencer Ltd, of Altrincham. The wheel is made from resinoid bonds and zirconia abrasives and refinements to the structure mean a much greater flexibility in matching wheel specifications to the grinding requirements of different materials. Improved corner-holding and improved self-dressing are two other features of the wheel which is available in a standard range of sizes.

Further information: circle 311

Technology news

Long-life wear plate is designed for heavy industries

A long-life wear plate introduced by Hoverdale Engineering Ltd is said to give up to 75 times the life of mild steel and up to 20 times the life of manganese steel.

The plate is suitable for applications in the mining, quarry, cement and steel industries. It consists of a base of plain steel to which has been fusion-bonded a composite of chromium iron carbon alloy and chromium carbides. It is available in four gauges.

Metal deposit consists of extremely hard particles in a comparatively soft matrix, rather similar to a diamond grinding wheel. The hardness of the particles is equivalent to about 1750 on the Brinell scale and that of the matrix about 450. The particle layer has a true metallurgical bond with the base plate and will not separate. The material can be applied in small individual components or as complete sets of liner plates for bunkers, hoppers and chutes.

Blast furnace applications include protection of the operating rod and gas bleed valves and in-situ welding of plates to increase the working life of bells. Normally cut by means of plasma cutting equipment, the plate can be cold formed or rolled to a radius not less than 20 times its thickness. If sharper bends are needed the plate may be heated to any convenient forming temperature, say 820 °C, before forming.

Welding can be carried out with any carbon steel electrode, and no preheat or special precautions are necessary. Joining of one piece of plate to another can be done by bevelling the steel sides of the two pieces and welding them with carbon steel. The long-life elements are then joined by arc deposition using electrodes supplied by the manufacturer.

Further information: circle 312

Research in medical materials proposal given more support

Increased Science Research Council support for interdisciplinary research in the materials field of medical engineering is recommended in a report published by SRC. *Materials in Medical Engineering* [1], the report of a working party set up by SRC to survey current research on materials aspects of medical engineering, suggests that in this field the level of research activity in the UK as a whole is inadequate, especially in dental products, internal prostheses and external aids.

The SRC survey reveals a small and mainly fragmented research effort in medical engineering materials in universities, polytechnics and hospitals in the UK, funded largely by the SRC, Medical Research Council and Department of Health and Social Security.

The working party recommends a number of priority areas for research in materials science and technology to meet medical demands; the concentration of research in large integrated research centres or in universities having close collaboration with hospitals; and the early involvement of industry to overcome problems in scale-up, access to materials and exploitation of inventions. Increased support by SRC is proposed initially to a level of £400,000 over a period of two years. The appointment of a biomaterials advisory panel and of a programme coordinator to manage the programme is also recommended. The working party stresses the importance of establishing effective coordination of the programme and close consultation at all stages with DHSS, MRC and industry.

The council is publishing the report in the hope that it will be useful to research workers who are anxious that their work should be relevant to practical problems and to industrialists, clinicians and others who wish to encourage research in universities and polytechnics. The extent to which SRC, in consultation with the Department of Health and Social Security and the Medical Research Council will implement the proposals depends on the comments received, the financial resources made available to the council and the receipt of suitable proposals. Meanwhile the engineering board has earmarked £200,000 for support of the programme in the current academic year.

[1] 'Materials in Medical Engineering' available free of charge from the SRC, State House, High Holborn, London WC1R 4TA.

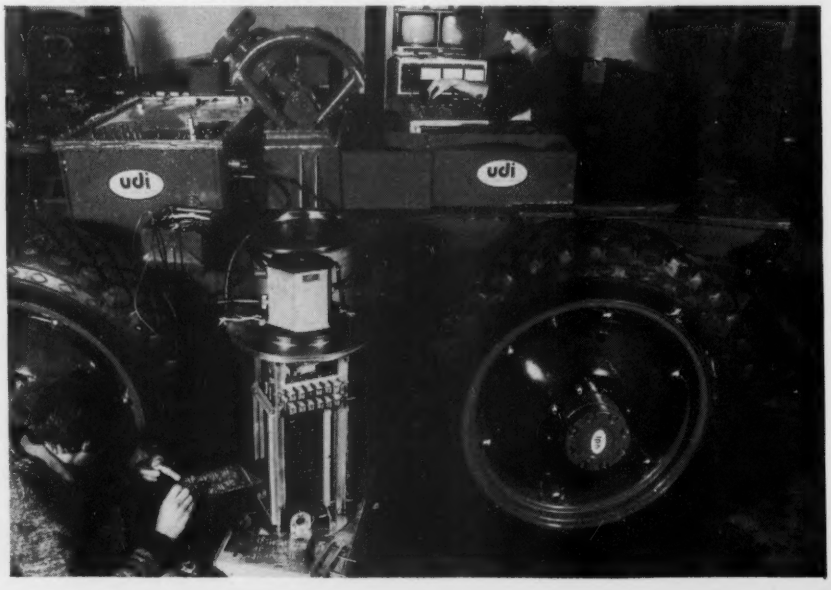
NEL applies hydrostatic drive to sea-bed crawler

A hydrostatically-driven wheeled sea-bed crawler for inspecting pipelines, burying and retrieving cables and similar operations that are difficult to perform from submersibles has been developed by the National Engineering Laboratory. The design of 'Seabug' allows it to climb a 250 mm step, to operate in currents up to two knots and on a maximum one in six gradient. It is electrically controlled from the surface by an umbilical cable and can be retrieved and lowered in a thirty-knot wind.

'Seabug' is one of a number of vehicles that are being, or have been, developed by the laboratory in Scotland to use hydrostatic drive. In the system, power is transmitted by pressurised oil fed by a special pump – linked to the engine – through a series of flexible pipes and control valves to hydraulic motors. These motors convert the energy stored in the fluid into mechanical power. Apart from eliminating clutches, gearboxes and drive shafts, hydrostatic transmission allows the vehicle designer to put the engine in the most advantageous position.

In the next few months Britain's, and probably Europe's, first hydrostatic bus will be tested on the roads of London. To its passengers it will look and feel just like a normal double-decker. No one will notice that it has no gearbox, no drive shaft and uses conventional brakes only in an emergency. It will be fitted with a regenerative braking system which stores some of the energy normally dissipated in braking, and uses it to help re-start the bus. Experiments conducted at the laboratory suggest fuel savings of up to 40 per cent.

Checking-out the controls of the hydrostatically driven 'seabug'.



Parliament

Tuesday, 10 January

Multi-fibre arrangement renegotiation

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would make a statement on the renegotiation of the multi-fibre arrangement.

Mr Dell said that the EEC council of ministers had agreed on 20 December that the community should renew the Gatt multifibre arrangement (MFA). It had also approved the terms of the bilateral agreements negotiated with 31 supplying countries which are now being finalised. The community's application of the MFA to these countries was dependent on the signature of these agreements. Details of quota coverage in the new agreements were published in a notice to importers on 6 January (see *Trade and Industry*, 6 January page 22). Mr Dell explained that the new agreements would provide the British textile industry with a far greater measure of protection than had been possible in the past. Overall limits had been set for the most sensitive products and the agreements included much more comprehensive quota coverage for other products. Growth rates were in general lower than the 6 per cent minimum which had applied in the past and varied inversely with market penetration. Effective safeguards which would operate automatically to prevent new products now unrestricted from disrupting the UK market had also been obtained. Virtually all Britain's low cost imports of textiles and clothing were now covered by quotas or automatic safeguards. He believed that the new agreements would provide UK industries with the more stable long-term environment which they needed to plan for the future.

Exports of military equipment

Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked what checks existed on the sale of military equipment overseas by British companies; and how they affected the sale of arms to the Philippines.

Mr Meacher pointed out that the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 required that licences be obtained for the export from the United Kingdom of the military equipment listed in the order. Licence applications for arms, whatever the proposed destination, were subject to particularly close scrutiny which invariably involved consultation with other relevant government departments.

Percentage sales of stockings and tights

Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what information was available on the respective percentage sales of stockings and tights in 1950 and 1977.

Mr Meacher said that it was estimated that the percentage shares of stockings and tights, including pantihose, of the total number of pairs sold (including exports) by the United Kingdom manufacturers employing 25 or more people were:

Per cent

	1968	1976	1977 (1st half)
Stockings	75	9	8
Tights and pantihose	25	91	92

Figures for tights and pantihose before 1968 were not available.

Census of distribution advisory committee

David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what percentage of small businessmen sat on the statutory census of distribution advisory committee; and what percentage of retail trade was carried out by small businesses.

Mr Meacher replied that the 15 non-official members of the distribution statistics advisory committee (the successor to the census of distribution advisory committee) represented retailers, wholesalers and users of distribution statistics. Five members had been sponsored by organisations with substantial numbers of small retailers. Taking a small business in retailing as one with an annual turnover of £50,000 or less, as in the *Report of the Bolton Committee*, such businesses accounted for just over 30 per cent of retail trade in 1971, the latest year for which figures were currently available.

Financial support for British Leyland

John Sever (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Industry when he expected to reach a decision on further government financial support for British Leyland.

Mr Varley replied that on present estimates British Leyland would not require further government funds before March, when he expected to receive a report from the National Enterprise Board on the company's revised corporate plan. The NEB had informed him that British Leyland had recently negotiated temporary additional short-term facilities from commercial lenders to assist in meeting their current cash requirements.

Contributions to the B15 bus

Nigel Spearing (Newham South) asked what direct or indirect contribution had been made from public funds, and how much from each named source, towards the £13 million expended on research and development of the British Leyland B15 bus, now called the Titan.

Mr Huckfield said that there had been no contribution from public funds specifically for the B15 project. British Leyland and the National Bus Company, who also had an interest in the project, received contributions from public funds towards the financing of their business as a whole.

Wednesday, 11 January

Assistance for electronic components industry

Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would make a report on the progress of the scheme for selective assistance for the electronic components industry under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972, stating how this assistance compared with that available to the components industries in France and West Germany from their respective governments.

Mr Cryer replied that since the scheme (initially £20 million) was launched in January 1977, 66 applications, with a total project cost of £70 million, had been received. Of these 19 had been approved with a total project cost of £24 million, to which the department would contribute £7 million; 11 had been withdrawn or rejected; and the rest were being processed. The main components support in France and Germany was for semiconductors and integrated circuits. France had announced a programme for integrated circuits with a government contribution of Fr 600 million over five years. The Federal German government was spending Dm 50-60 million a year on semiconductors. Total UK research and development support from government departments for electronic components was currently about £8 million per year. Further support for microelectronics was being discussed with industry.

Vacancy on BSC board

Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) asked the Secretary of State for Industry when he intended to appoint an additional member to fill the vacancy in the board of the British Steel Corporation; and if he was satisfied that Scottish interests were adequately represented on the board.

Mr Huckfield said that the secretary of state did not at present intend to make any appointment to the board of the British Steel Corporation until he had received a report from Sir Charles Villiers on the results of his consultations with the unions about industrial democracy. In the meantime he was satisfied that the board was taking Scottish interests fully into account in all its deliberations and decisions.

Grants to consumer organisations

Lynda Chalker (Wallasey) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what grant his department had made to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, to the National Consumer Council, to the National Council for Social Service and to consumer advice centres and citizens advice bureaux, in each of the last three years; what grant his department expected to make in 1977-78 to each of these bodies, and whether these figures were included or excluded in the written answer given on 10 November 1977.

Mr Fraser gave the following information:

£

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents	8 250	16 500	16 500
National Consumer Council	500	320 000	450 000
NCSS (in connection with Citizens Advice Bureaux)	377 100	766 000	1 193 144
Consumer Advice Centres	nil	74 502	996 001

He pointed out that the final out-turn for 1977-78 depended on various factors but the estimates provisions approved to date were respectively £30,000, £526,000, £1,228,000 and £3,237,000. The total provision for consumer advice centres included a provision of £193,000 for the work of individual citizens advice bureaux. The written answer given on 10 November 1977 (*Trade and Industry*, 18 November 1977) included all this information apart from the figures for grants for consumer advice centres. These were excluded because the question concerned grants to non-statutory organisations. The grants for consumer advice centres were made to local authorities.

Discounts on petrol

David Young (Bolton East) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if, while he was considering whether legislative action was necessary to curtail the practice of operating a reduced price per gallon of petrol instead of a reduced price on the total quantity bought, he would consider interim measures to safeguard the consumer; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Hattersley said that the most effective way of safeguarding consumers' interests, short of statutory action, was to publicise the practice causing offence so that motorists were well aware of it. He had therefore advised motorists either to avoid garages which gave discounts only on whole gallons and not on part gallons or, if they did use them, to make sure that they bought petrol only in full gallons and not by value or merely filling up.

Price increases of goods and services

Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he would publish a detailed list of price increases of goods and services and the amounts of such increases which had been made or announced since the government's declaration of the 10 per cent guideline on wages and salaries.

Mr Maclennan said that in the four months be-

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Robert Cryer
Leslie Huckfield

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State: Roy Hattersley
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

tween July 1977, when the white paper outlining the present pay guidelines was published, and November 1977, the retail prices of goods and services normally purchased by households increased on average by 2.0 per cent. Average increases over the same period for each of the main groups comprising the overall index were as follows:

Group	Percentage increase between 12 July and 15 November 1977
Food	0.5
Alcoholic drink	2.0
Tobacco	1.0
Housing	—
Fuel and light	1.7
Durable household goods	4.2
Clothing and footwear	4.4
Transport and vehicles	0.9
Miscellaneous	3.7
Services	4.5
Meals out	5.9
Total all items	2.0

Fall in coffee prices

Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he would cause an investigation to be made to ascertain to what extent the price of coffee had fallen since April 1977 and whether or not these reductions had since then been passed on to the consumer.

Mr Maclennan pointed out that the Price Commission had found that a six to eight month lag existed between first hand prices paid by manufacturers and retail prices, but the duration of this lag varied according to market circumstances. He did not consider that there was any need for a further investigation at this stage. First hand prices had been falling since last April; so far the reductions in manufacturers' prices had been equivalent to about 50p per 4 oz jar and he would expect further reductions to come through over the next few months.

Commissioner of Irish lights

John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest) asked the Secretary of State for Trade who were the present commissioners of Irish lights; and whether he would publish particulars of their staff and its recruitment and the apportionment of expenditure between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that there were 21 commissioners, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin and three aldermen or councillors appointed by the Dublin Corporation, the remainder being co-opted members with a wide range of experience and interest in the sea. The commissioners employed 596 staff, recruited in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland, to man the lighthouses, lightvessels and buoy tenders operated by the commissioners and to work in the lighthouse depots and the Dublin headquarters of the service. The expenditure of the commissioners was met from the general lighthouse fund, into which were paid all light dues collected from ships calling at ports in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

Thursday, 12 January

European Coal and Steel Community

Michael Marshall (Arundel) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what proposals he had made during the meeting of the council of ministers and the EEC commission in December 1977 on the financing of the European Coal and Steel Community budget through part payments of import duties.

Mr Huckfield stated that the commission had proposed that member states should contribute a total of 32 million European units of account in 1978 to meet increased expenditure on grants to redundant steel workers and interest rebates on loans for projects to modernise steel production or create employment for redundant steel workers. The council had agreed in principle to the proposal, leaving the details of its implementation to be considered later.

Trade in coal

Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what was the balance of trade in coal for each of the last 10 years.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

£ million

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Jan-Nov 1977
Imports[2]	0.1	—	—	0.9	39.2	48.9	21.3	62.1	105.4	82.6	69.7
Exports	8.7	12.1	16.1	17.5	13.2	9.7	15.2	20.6	36.1	30.6	39.8
Balance[1]	+8.6	+12.1	+16.1	−16.6	−26.0	−39.2	−6.1	−41.5	−69.3	−52.0	−30.0

[1] The crude balance of trade (exports valued fob minus imports valued cif).
[2] Post-1970 figures reflected the relaxation of import controls.

PO telecommunications

Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would list the gross income from telephone rental, the gross income from charges for telephone calls and the overall profit of the Post Office's telecommunications division in each of the last five years.

Mr Huckfield gave the following information taken from published Post Office reports and accounts for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77.

Income £ million

	Telephone rental	Call charges
1972-73	322.0	562.2
1973-74	363.4	639.3
1974-75	441.1	767.8
1975-76	658.8	1293.7
1976-77	747.1	1660.5

Overall telecommunications profit/(loss)	£ million
1972-73	(9.7)
1973-74	(61.4)
1974-75	(194.6)
1975-76	154.7
1976-77	264.4

The losses in the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 were before compensation for price restraint. The 1976/77 profit was after provision of £101 million for the elimination of profit above the price code reference level.

Civil airliner projects

Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford) asked if the Prime Minister's statement of 13 December 1977 that the issue of the launch of new civil airliner projects must be approached on a commercial basis was intended to mean that no new civil airliner would be launched unless it had clear prospect of sufficient sales to show an adequate return on all costs incurred.

Mr Varley replied that the Prime Minister's statement on 13 December indicated that the government would approach any new civil aircraft project as a commercial, not a political, matter.

Friday, 13 January

European trade mark

Neil Macfarlane (Sutton and Cheam) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what discussions his department had had with other EEC countries regarding the proposed European trade mark.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the creation of an EEC trade mark was proposed in a memorandum adopted by the European Economic Commission in July 1976 and published as supplement 8/76 to the *Bulletin of the European Communities*. Officials from his department had participated fully in discussions with other community countries and with the commission in a working group in Brussels. The problems were complex and it was anticipated that it would be 1980/81 before it would be possible to submit proposals to the council of ministers. At all stages his department sought the advice of the standing advisory committee on trade marks, which consisted of representatives of industry, trade mark practitioners, the legal professions and consumers.

Exports to Israel

Arnold Shaw (Redbridge, Ilford South) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what was his estimate of the loss of exports in the past three years from the United Kingdom to Israel due to the Arab trade boycott.

Mr Meacher replied that firms had to take many factors into account when deciding whether to pursue business opportunities in particular markets and there was no way of isolating and estimating the effect of one element. However, whatever effect the boycott might have, it had not hampered a significant growth in the value of UK exports to Israel.

Edinburgh airport

Malcolm Rifkind (Edinburgh, Pentlands) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether he would now permit the use of Edinburgh airport for international flights either permanently or as an experiment; and, if not, if he would give his reasons for so refusing.

Mr Clinton Davis said that international services accounted for a growing proportion of the traffic at Edinburgh airport. However, in licensing long-haul charter flights by foreign airlines, his department took into account the British Airports Authority's present policy that, in general, such flights should operate from Prestwick.

Restrictive agreements

Frank Allaun (Salford East) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would inquire into the operation of price rings in ready-mixed concrete against local authorities throughout the country, following the disclosure of this practice in the Greater Manchester area by firms from other parts of Great Britain and if he would require firms involved in the ready-mixed concrete price rings to return to local authorities excess profits made through overcharging by such means.

Mr Fraser replied that this was a matter for the Director General of Fair Trading. However, he understood that following extensive inquiries thoughout the country the director general had placed 101 restrictive agreements concerning the supply of ready-mixed concrete on the public register of restrictive trading agreements and that he had now started proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court against the parties concerned in these agreements. Mr Fraser said that he had no powers to require firms to return excess profits. However, the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976 provided grounds for persons affected by the operation of an unregistered restrictive agreement to institute civil proceedings for damages against the parties to it.

Frank Allaun (Salford East) also asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would inquire into the existence of price rings in building materials other than ready-mixed concrete.

Mr Fraser stated that the Director General of Fair Trading was responsible for investigating restrictive trading agreements. He had recently invoked his statutory powers to serve notices on nine companies requiring them to disclose particulars of unregistered agreements in respect of certain road surfacing materials. Information about the existence of price rings in any other building materials should be sent to the director general, who would look into them.

Price Commission

Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford) asked to what extent the Price Commission and those who co-operated with them in the course of investigation of their companies under the Price Commission Act were subject to the provisions of the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Maclennan said that the Official Secrets Acts applied to information entrusted in confidence to any person by a public servant. On appointment, members and staff of the Price Commission were asked to sign a declaration to the effect that their attention had been drawn to the relevant provisions of the acts. In addition the Counter-Inflation Act 1973 contained restrictions on the disclosure of information obtained by the Price Commission in the course of its work.

Factory closures

J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what action he had taken to implement paragraph 34 of the white paper, The Regeneration of British Industry, *concerning the appointment of an official trustee when factory closures were planned in the private sector.*

Mr Williams said that further experience with assistance under the Industry Act 1972, facilitated by the requirements of notification of closures in the Employment Protection Act 1975, suggested that existing powers effectively met the circumstances for which such an appointment was envisaged.

Overseas trade news

British agricultural machinery to be shown in China

In October, the British Overseas Trade Board is organising a British pavilion at a new agricultural machinery exhibition to be held in Peking.

The most important element in China's economic strategy is to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture and they are concentrating their efforts on farm mechanisation. The Chinese want to see only the most up-to-date equipment and have expressed specific interest in articulated tractors; sugar beet planting machinery; livestock rearing equipment; drying machinery for grain and cereals; irrigation equipment; combine harvesters; implements for tractors; battery hen equipment; ventilation equipment; hydraulic equipment; fuel pumps; test benches; tractor engines; animal husbandry; testing machinery. The list is not exclusive and any company manufacturing modern agricultural machinery or equipment might be able to participate in the exhibition.

The board will charge £17.50/m² for open air space – with shelter provided for personnel. Exceptionally, for indoor exhibits the cost will be £35/m². These charges are well below the cost to BOTB. In addition, exhibitors can claim up to 50 per cent of the return tourist air fare for two representatives to man their stand and up to 50 per cent of the sea/land freight costs for returning unsold products to the United Kingdom.

The Chinese regard specialist seminars as important and exhibitors can present papers with assistance under the board's overseas seminars scheme.

Applications for space – together with cheques – and requests for further information should be sent to C. R. H. Price, British Overseas Trade Board, Room 002, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7245, by 17 February. Cheques should be made payable to The Principal Accountant, Department of Trade. Three copies of the literature or catalogues covering the products to be exhibited *must* also be sent. Companies need not exhibit as part of the British pavilion; independent exhibitors will be accepted by the Chinese authorities.

UK aid for St Vincent

Britain is giving £275,000 assistance to the St Vincent government for the provision of a new ferry service. The project is part of Britain's continuing aid programme to St Vincent aimed at boosting the productive sectors of the Island's economy.

The new ferry boat, designed principally as a freight carrier, will be able to accommodate up to 30 passengers. The boat will be a ramp vessel able to provide a close-up service direct on to the beach, by means of a roll-on/roll-off ramp. It will also have its own forklift facility for the handling of palletised cargo. The vessel, which is being built in Scotland at Berwick Yard and is designed by Rotork Ltd, is due for delivery in March.

Customs' concern at under-recording of export statistics

HM Customs and Excise views with grave concern the fact that, despite the need for complete and accurate export trade statistics, some exporters and their shipping agents are failing to submit to customs export specifications for a significant and increasing percentage of export consignments.

The commissioners of customs and excise will not hesitate to initiate court proceedings against holders of customs assigned numbers (CAN) who fail to furnish export specifications within the prescribed period. CAN holders are required by law to deliver a specification of free goods within a period of 14 days after the clearance outwards of the ship or aircraft from the place of loading. If the CAN holder fails to comply he can incur a penalty of £100 in respect of each offence. Failure to produce a stamped copy specification when called upon to do so within 12 months of the date of lodgement of that specification can also incur a penalty of £100.

Exporters and shipping agents are reminded that details of exports are required by HM Customs and Excise for the compilation of the trade statistics, in particular the overseas trade statistics published monthly and annually. The statistics include total values of exports, their breakdown amongst the various categories of goods (ie trade descriptions), the values of exports sent to each country, etc.

Other items of statistical information required from exporters are: whether British or foreign ships/aircraft are used; the ports/airports of export; the ports/airports of discharge and country of destination; whether an inland container or rail depot is used; the extent of container traffic; and details of roll-on/roll-off traffic.

All these, says Customs and Excise, provide important facts about the nation's trade on which the government's national strategy and planning decisions can be based. The information about ro/ro traffic, for example, is used by the Department of the Environment and Ministry of Transport to negotiate improved opportunities in Europe for British hauliers. The value of exports is also used in the monthly trade figures released by the Department of Trade. The statistical information obtained is also widely used by exporters and manufacturers for commercial reasons and other items are required for EEC purposes.

ECGD guarantees two dollar loans to Yugoslavia

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the repayment and funding for two loans of $1.85 million each which the Royal Bank of Scotland has made available to Brodospas, an enterprise for ships salvage and dismantling, of Yugoslavia.

The loans will help finance contracts awarded by Brodospas to R. B. Leasing and Co Ltd of Edinburgh for the supply and delivery of two second-hand tug supply vessels – the *Seaforth Victor* and the *Seaforth Warrior*.

Currency required for road haulage through Turkey

In an announcement on 10 January, the Department of Transport pointed out that the Turkish government has directed that drivers of commercial vehicles in transit through Turkey will be required to change a minimum of $300, or equivalent, into Turkish lira at the point of entry into Turkey, on each occasion of entry, to cover expenses while in Turkey. Unspent balances will not be reconvertible into foreign exchange.

Drivers going to Turkey should ensure they carry enough money to meet this direction.

Selling to the French seminar organised

'Selling to the French' is the title of a residential seminar to be held from 20 to 22 March. It is sponsored jointly by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Centre for International Briefing, and will be held at the centre's headquarters, Farnham Castle, Surrey. The seminar is designed to bring into focus the particular problems relating to business with France, and to set these in their proper political and economic context. The course is short and intensive and will be of help to the small exporter, newly-recruited staff of the large exporter, and those who have not yet started to export to France.

The chairman of this seminar will be James Rooke, until recently chief executive of the British Overseas Trade Board. Sir Edward Tomkins, British ambassador to France from 1972 to 1975, will also attend the seminar. For

further information, contact James Silvester, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, tel. 01-248 4444.

Business forum: practical agency problems in the Gulf states, Saudi Arabia and Iran

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry will hold a half-day business forum on 29 March on the legal and practical aspects of agency problems. There will be particular reference to investment regulations and the repatriation of funds in Saudi Arabia, Iran and the Gulf states.

Further information is available from Miranda Preston at the chamber, tel. 01-248 4444 ext. 39.

Botswana education expansion receives £1.5 m aid

Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, has approved an allocation of up to £1,568,000 of capital aid funds to the government of Botswana for extensions to three teacher training colleges at Francistown, Lobatse and Serowe, consisting primarily of additional classroom and hostel accommodation.

The project aims to increase the student capacity of these three colleges to 300 in each – the total capacity of all three is at present 480 – to meet an estimated demand, by 1981, of 5000 primary teachers.

Britain sends £10m aid to Guyana . . .

Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, signed a new £10 million British aid loan to Guyana with Franklin Hope, Guyana's Minister of Finance, in Georgetown on 11 January.

The loan will be used to finance certain development projects to be agreed between Guyana and Britain. Much of this aid will be tied to the purchase of British goods and services, but up to 15 per cent will be spent on the local costs of the agreed projects.

. . . and anti-malaria campaign receives £230,000

Britain is giving £230,000 to Nepal to assist in the country's malaria eradication programme. The aid will be used to purchase 120 000 lb of Malathion insecticides and 16 Land Rovers and associated spares from Britain.

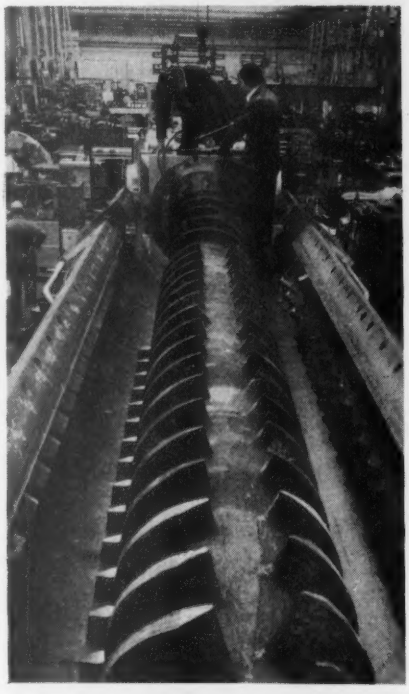
In addition, Britain has agreed to provide scholarships for master's degrees in entomology and parasitology; diplomas in public health and tropical medicine including epidemiology; and a vehicle mechanics training course.

Surface letter service to Lebanon re-starts

The Post Office has announced that as from 3 January 1978 the surface letter service to the Lebanon will be re-introduced. There will still be no air or surface parcel service. For further information contact CRE 01-215 3508.

Polymerisation vessels bound for Brazil

One of a series of five special polymerisation vessels undergoing final hydraulic test before being despatched to Brazil, in the test bay of Asme Vessels Ltd, Bredgar Road, Gillingham, Kent. They are constructed in stainless steel/carbon steel clad material. The material, which is explosive bonded, was purchased direct from Sweden. The vessels have solid stainless steel dished tops and bottoms. The external half coils, a speciality originally developed by Asme Vessels, were on this occasion carbon steel. This was to ensure that stress corrision attack due to chlorides was prevented. The value of the contract is £600,000.



Coastguard !

An official history of HM Coastguard
by William Webb
with a foreword by HRH The Prince of Wales

Formed in 1822 to combat the vast smuggling 'trade' that then existed, HM Coastguard has an interesting and varied history. With smuggling in decline in the mid-nineteenth century, HM Coastguard was placed under the Admiralty as a naval reserve, in which capacity it served until the end of the first world war. The Board of Trade then took over and developed the Coastguard into its modern function of co-ordinator of search and rescue operations around Britain's 2500 miles of coastline. The author gives a fascinating account of the development of this highly professional force over the last 150 years.

£4.95 (**£5.49** by post)

ISBN 0 11 5106675 8

Please send your orders to HMSO, PM1C, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN or apply direct to HMSO Bookshops/Agents or your usual bookseller. See Bookseller section of Yellow pages for your nearest stockist of Government publications.

HMSO BOOKS

SINGAPORE:

"WHERE ELSE CAN A TRADE SHOW ATTRACT 20,000 VISITORS AND HANDLE THEM AT THE HIGHEST INTERNATIONAL STANDARD?"

— Randle C. Theobald, Director, Overseas Exhibition Services (Pte) Ltd., London

Nowhere else except Singapore, according to Mr. Theobald after the extraordinary success of "Machine Asia" which attracted visitors from 41 countries. A satisfied exhibitor called Singapore the "effective window through which to show our products to the region."

You might consider holding your next convention/exhibition in dynamic Singapore. It's the centre of a trade area embracing 220 million people, of a unique multi-cultural, many-faceted, exciting and vital part of the world.

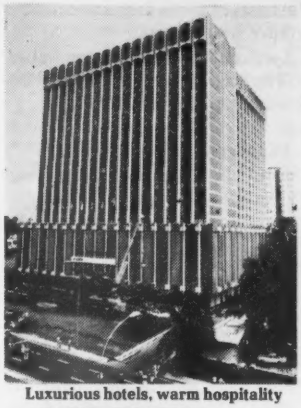
For a detailed look at Singapore's excellent facilities write for our brochures "Singapore: Where The World Comes Together" and the "Convention Facilities Guide". Also available, on loan, is a fifteen-minute colour motion picture.

Another way to have a look at Singapore is by joining us for any of the following events:

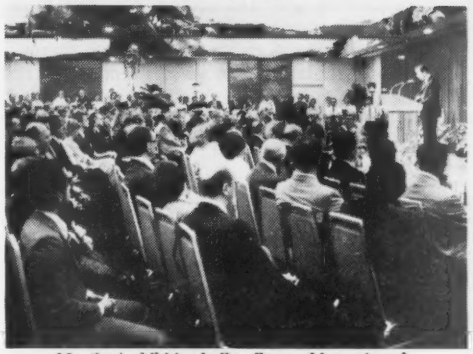
Forthcoming conventions & exhibitions

1	Mar 15-18:	International Building Exhibition & Conference/ Construction Equipment Exhibition
2	Apr 26-29:	International Food, Drink, Catering & Hotel Equipment Exhibition
3	June 4-10:	International Exhibition on Textiles & Packing Machinery & Materials
4	Sep 9-13:	International Exhibition of Passenger & Commercial Vehicles, Auto Parts & Accessories
5	Oct 12-16:	International Toy & Handicraft Fair
6	Nov 6-10:	2nd International Exhibition of Electrical & Electronic Engineering Equipment

For more information, post the coupon to:
Mr. John Kilroy,
Singapore Tourist Promotion Board,
33 Heddon Street, London W.1.



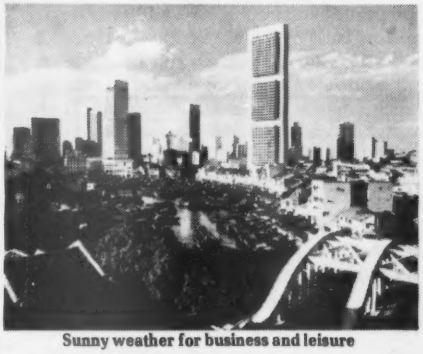
Luxurious hotels, warm hospitality



Meeting/exhibition halls, all superbly equipped

Finest cuisines, for 2 or 2,000

Springboard to South East Asia



Sunny weather for business and leisure

Please send me literature regarding Singapore convention facilities ☐
Please send me information about the indicated event (box number) ☐

Name: .....

Organisation: .....

Address: .....

.....

City or Town: ..... Post Code: .....

Convention T. & I. (U.K.)

SINGAPORE WHERE THE WORLD COMES TOGETHER

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1654: Imports from the state trading area: 1978 quota arrangements

The 1978 quota arrangements for imports into the community from Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Vietnam will shortly be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. Meanwhile the following lists show the provisional 1978 quota levels for imports into the UK from these countries. If, following the community legislation to implement these arrangements there is any change in the items or quantities listed, a further notice to importers will be published.

Goods on Open Individual Licence

Certain goods may be imported without restriction as to quantity or value under Open Individual Licences (OIL). Applicants for such licences should complete separate forms ILB/A for each category of goods required, quoting the OIL prefix of the category shown in annex A to this notice. *Each application should be accompanied by a statement as worded in annex B.* On page 3 of the application form *only* the applicant's name, address and reference (if any) should be entered.

Licensing arrangements (except China and Vietnam)

Licences will be issued to the values or quantities shown in the lists below only on production of quota certificates issued by the appropriate state trading area authority, ie on the same basis as has applied in the past. All applications for licences should be made on form ILB/A and sent to Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. The quota number, description of goods and tariff heading numbers should be inserted on page 3 of the form. In the case of Romania, the arrangements for goods covered by the EEC/Romanian Textile Agreement as set out in notice to importers 1649, published in *Trade and Industry* on 6 January 1978, will continue to apply, in addition to those set out in this notice.

Licensing arrangements for China.

The quotas for restricted goods from China are administered by Import Licensing Branch, and are allocated on the basis of past trade. Traders seeking an allocation from categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, should submit their application, completed as set out below, to ILB at the address shown above, not later than 3 February 1978. Allocations will be made on the basis of returns of past trade submitted last year in response to NTI 1594 (*Trade and Industry*, 24 December 1976). Traders seeking an allocation from the remaining categories 6, 7 and 8 are invited to apply to ILB not later than 24 February 1978. Applications should be made on Form ILB/A, and should be accompanied by a statement of past trade by the applicant, in respect of each quota group applied for, for each of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977, supported by a report by a qualified, practising, independent accountant.

Exceptionally, if audited statements of past trade in respect of categories 6, 7 and 8 cannot be provided by that date, unaudited statements will be accepted provisionally and the certified statements may be submitted later, but in any event must reach Import Licensing Branch by 24 February 1978 at the latest. Traders are warned that if they have received licences on the basis of unaudited statements, failure to produce audited statements by 24 February 1978 will render such licences liable to revocation. The balance of the quota will be allocated following 24 February 1978.

Applications for *all* categories should be completed as follows:
Page 1 of the form ILB/A should be completed; on page 2 only the amount applied for need be stated; on page 3 and copy the applicant's name and address, description of goods, tariff heading and countries of consignment and origin should be entered. No guarantee can be given that demands can be met and no firm contracts should be completed until the importer is assured of an import licence by Import Licensing Branch. Import licences will be issued only against evidence of firm offers from China. Successful applicants will be notified of their allocations and advised, where appropriate, of the last date by which licences must be taken up. Any balances of allocations not taken up by that date will become available for redistribution, and may be allocated to other applicants.

Some quotas have been under heavy pressure for several years and many requests have already been received for allocations from the 1978 quotas; it is unlikely therefore that newcomers to these categories will be granted licences and importers should not place orders with suppliers for these until it has been confirmed that they will be granted import licences. These quotas are as follows:

Yarns, threads and woven fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres or mixtures thereof; made up textiles; cotton handkerchiefs; gloves; pottery.

Importers wishing to have their allocation split between two or more licences should submit the appropriate number of application forms.

Licensing arrangements for Vietnam

Traders seeking an allocation to import from Vietnam goods for which there is a quota should apply to Import Licensing Branch, on form ILB/A, not later than 3 February 1978, stating the value of the goods they wish to import in 1978.

New arrangements for certain textiles

In addition to the present restrictions on imports of textiles, certain other sensitive items are being brought into line with the EEC's general approach to textile imports from countries which have concluded an agreement with the community under the Gatt multifibre arrangement. Except in the case of Romania, with whom the EEC has a separate agreement on trade in textiles, this means that certain items previously contained in basket categories will now be subject to separate inner limits, and that certain product coverages will be wider than hitherto. The goods subject to separate inner limits are as follows:

Tariff heading	Description
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale.
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton.
ex 56.07	Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste).
ex 60.04	Knitted or crocheted shirts, T-shirts, light weight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers, undervests and the like, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres, *other than babies' garments.*
ex 60.05	Knitted or crocheted jerseys, pullovers, slipovers, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than babies' garments.*
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven trousers, breeches and shorts, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.*
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) trousers and slacks, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.*
ex 60.05	Women's, girls and infants' (*other than babies'*) knitted or crocheted blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) woven blouses and shirt-blouses, *other than those of silk or of noil or other waste silk.*
ex 61.03	Men's and boys' woven shirts.
ex 60.03	Knitted or crocheted stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, *other than women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres.*
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) woven jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.*
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven suits (including co-ordinate suits), of cotton, of man-made fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.*

Newly restricted goods are as follows:

Tariff heading	Description
ex 61.01	[1,2]Men's and boys' woven trousers, breeches, shorts and suits of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
ex 61.02	Womens, girls' and infants' (*other than babies*[2]) woven trousers, slacks, blouses, shirt-blouses, jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.
ex 61.03	[2]Men's and boys' woven shirts, *other than those wholly or mainly of woven cotton, of flax, of ramie or of hemp.*
ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, *other than those whollyor mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool.*

[1] For Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) suits of wool are already subject to restriction.
[2] The previous restrictions applied to goods wholly or mainly of cotton or of man-made fibres.
[3] For China, shirts of synthetic textile fibres are already subject to restriction.

Existing surveillance licences for these newly restricted goods will be revoked with effect from 13 January 1978. Goods already in transit to the UK on that date will be licensed provided that the application for an import licence is accompanied by evidence of the date of shipment of the goods (ie bill of lading or air way bill only). Goods shipped before 1 January 1978 will not count against the quotas, and, again, applications for licences should be accompanied by evidence of the date of shipment of the goods.

Other requirements as regards agricultural and food products

Under the common agricultural policy (CAP) of the EEC, CAP licences are required for the import of most agricultural products, full

details of which are given in the Commodity leaflets issued by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce. Further inquiries should be addressed to: The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, Reading, RG1 7QW, tel. 0734 583626.

Agricultural and food imports are subject to animal, public or plant health requirements (and qualitative restrictions in the case of seeds). Information may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at the following addresses:

Animal health requirements Animal Health Division 1C, Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7NF, tel. 01-337 6611 ext. 495.

Plant health requirements Plant Health Branch, Horticulture Division 1C, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE, tel. 01-216 7566.

Public health requirements Animal Health Divisions 4A and 4B, 11th floor, Tolworth Tower, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DX, tel. 01-399 5191; Division 4A (fresh poultry meat) ext. 112, Division 4B (other meats) ext. 107.

Imports for re-export

Imports of restricted textiles from the state trading area will not be set off against the quotas if they are re-exported in the same state or after limited processing.

The general import licensing arrangements for restricted textiles re-exported from the UK are set out in notice to importers 1441.

UK import surveillance

In addition to the goods covered by this notice and notice to importers 1649 most other textiles and certain other items consigned from the state trading area and other non-EEC countries are subject to UK surveillance licensing arrangements. Descriptions of the goods and the licensing arrangements are set out in notices to importers 1484, 1502, 1605, 1616, 1629, 1630, 1632, 1650 and 1652.

Inquiries

Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644; China ext. 238. Other ext. 280.

Re-export: Chemicals and Textiles Division, tel. 061-832 5541.

Annex A

Goods which may be imported under Open Individual Licence from Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Laos, the People's Republic of Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

tariff heading OIL prefix	Description
ex 93.04 ST/RFD	Smooth bore guns having a barrel not less than 24 in in length measured from the muzzle to the point at which the charge is exploded on firing: sporting rifles
ex 93.05 ST/RFD	Air guns, air rifles or air pistols capable of discharging a missile with a kinetic energy in excess, in the case of an air pistol of 6 ft lb or in the case of an air gun or air rifle, of 12 ft lb.
ex 93.07 ST/RFD	Ammunition for sporting rifles

Note: Open Individual Licences for imports against ex 93.04, ex 93.05 and ex 93.07 will be issued to registered firearms dealers only.

Goods which may be imported under Open Individual Licence from USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Poland and Romania [1]

Tariff heading OIL prefix	Description
50.04 ST/S	Silk yarn not put up for retail sale.
ex 50.07 ST/S	Silk yarn *other than yarn spun from noil or other waste silk*, put up for retail sale.
ex 50.09 ST/S	Woven fabrics of silk, of noil or other waste silk, of a weight exceeding 585g/10 m² if undischarged or exceeding 485g/10m² if discharged or partly discharged.

[1] An importer wishing to import the above goods from Albania, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Laos, the People's Republic of Mongolia, North Korea or the Socialist Republic of Vietnam must apply for a specific import licence.

Annex B

Department of Trade
Import Licensing Branch
Charles House
375 Kensington High Street
London W14 8QH
UNDERTAKING BY IMPORTER

If an Open Individual Licence is issued in respect of my/our application(s) reference ..... dated ..... relating to imports from Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Laos the People's Republic of Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under the provisions of notice to importers No. 1654 I/we undertake to supply to the Department of Trade such information about imports under the licence as may be requested from time to time.

Name and address of applicant:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature .....

Status .....

(Proprietor, partner, company director, company secretary)

Date .....

Imports from Bulgaria

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months commencing 1 January 1978, of goods from Bulgaria which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		a Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		b Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
		c Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	400 tonnes
2	ex 20.02	Canned and bottled potatoes	275 tonnes
3	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	4,500 short standards
4	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	66.95
5		Apparel of knitted or crotcheted wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted wool	59.25
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair, *other than jerseys pullovers, slip-overs, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, blouses and shirt-blouses*, but including babies' garments.	
6		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton, the following:	
	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	21.85
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven cotton.	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
7		Woven apparel, the following:	
	[1]ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven outer garments of man-made fibres or flax, *other than trousers, breeches and shorts of man-made fibres*, but including such garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.	
	ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of woven man-made fibres or of flax, *other than trousers, slacks, blouses, shirt-blouses, jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of man-made fibres*, but including such garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12	206
	[2]ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading no. 61.06 of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven flax	
8	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	45
9	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	85
10	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and radiograms	50
11	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 inches and over in size[3]	25

[1] Not more than £123,947 for suits of man-made fibres. [2] Not more than £14,380 for shirts of cotton falling within tariff heading 61.03. [3] The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Imports from China

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1978 of goods from the People's Republic of China which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	13,500 short standards
2		Gloves, the following:	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur and including gloves of fabric and leather	166.9
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
3	50.04 ex 50.07	Thrown silk yarns	10.3
4	ex 50.09	Woven fabrics of silk of a weight exceeding 585 g/10 m² in the gum, or exceeding 485 g/10 m² not in the gum	721
5	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	72.1
6	[1]55.05 55.06 55.07 55.08 55.09	Cotton yarn Woven fabrics of cotton	3,690,000 m²
	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres not put up for retail sale	
	51.04 [2]56.07 ex 58.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres Woven pile and chenille fabrics of cotton or of man-made fibres	
	58.05	Woven narrow fabrics of cotton or of man-made fibres	
	ex 59.13	Woven elastic fabrics of man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm in width, or of cotton	
7	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted wool	236.9
	[3]ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair	
8		Textile manufactures, being:	
		a Household textiles of which not more than 343,400 m², for cotton towels being:	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*), wholly or mainly of woven cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
		b Apparel, the following:	
	[4]ex 60.04 [3,7]ex 60.05	Under and outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	530.2
	[5]ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax, *other than suits of cotton or of man-made fibres*	
	[5,6,7]ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments of flax	
	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (of which not more than 149 783 m² for cotton handkerchiefs) of woven cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties, and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
9	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' shirts of synthetic textile fibres	450,000 pieces
10	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments *other than those of flax and other than shirts of synthetic textile fibres*	294,000 pieces
11	64.01 64.02	Footwear	135
12	65.05 65.06	Headgear, not being wholly or partly of wool or fur felt	759.15
13	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £193,600 for ornamental ware and not more than £33,000 for pottery jars containing stem ginger or duck eggs)	483

[1] Not more than 16.78 tonnes for cotton yarn falling within tariff heading 55.05. [2] Not more than 28 260 m² for fabric of synthetic textile fibres falling within tariff heading 56.07. [3] Not more than £42,000 for jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers falling within tariff heading 60.05, in categories 7 and 8. [4] Not more than £36,720 for undervests and the like, shirts, T-shirts and light weight, fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres, falling within tariff heading 60.04. [5] Not more than £33,640 for men's and boys' trousers, breeches and shorts of cotton or of man-made fibres, and women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) trousers and slacks, of cotton or of man-made fibres falling within tariff headings 61.01 and 61.02 *other than such garments of fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.* [6] Not more than £13,665 for women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton or of man-made fibres falling within tariff heading 61.02, *other than such garments of fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.* [7] Not more than £93,760 for women's, girls' and infants' knitted, crocheted or woven blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton, of man-made fibres, of wool or fine animal hair, falling within tariff heading 60.05, and of cotton or of man-made fibres falling within tariff heading 61.02.

Imports from Czechoslovakia

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1978 of goods from Czechoslovakia which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	686,600 short standards
2		Gloves, of which not more than £51,500 for gloves wholly of leather, the following:	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur and including gloves of fabric and leather	82.4
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
3	51.04 [1]56.07 ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres	1,236,000 m²
4	53.11	Woven fabric of wool or fine animal hair	76,600 m²
5	ex 54.05	Woven fabric of flax, *other than tea towelling* (of which not more than 40,000 m² for sail cloth or canvas of flax of a weight not less than 410 g/m²)	375,000 m²
6	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	242,500 m²
7	55.07 55.08 55.09 ex 58.04	Woven fabrics of cotton	2,025,282 m²
8	ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics excluding cotton corduroy	154.5
9	58.05 ex 59.13	Woven narrow fabrics Woven elastic fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm in width, wool, fine animal hair or flax	236.9
10		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	Women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres Stockings and socks, of woven cotton	92.7
11		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool, *other than shirts, T-shirts, light weight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers or pullovers, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres*	329.6
	[2]ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel, of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair *other than blouses and shirt blouses*	
12		Household textiles (of which not more than 279,540 m² for cotton goods and 390,000 m² for goods of flax) (excluding tea towels of flax), being:	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	1,846,321 m²
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax *other than those made from narrow fabrics*	
13		Woven apparel, the following:	
	[3, 5]ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	986.3
	[3, 4]ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax, *other than blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton or man-made fibres*	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax (of which not more than £27,720 for shirts)	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (excluding embroidered handkerchiefs) of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
14	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' jackets blazers and the like, of wool	60,000 pcs
15	ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods of woven cotton	55.8
16	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	120
17	65.01 65.03 65.05 65.06	Headgear (of which not more than £73,645 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt)	133.9
18	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	372.5

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
19	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £130,000 for television receivers)	195
20	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semi-conductors	255

[1] Not more than 79 260 m² for fabrics of synthetic textile fibres, falling within tariff heading 56.07. [2] Not more than £36,800 for jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, falling within tariff heading 60.05. [3] Not more than £1,500 for men's and boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, of cotton or of man-made fibres, and women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) trousers and slacks, of cotton or of man-made fibres, falling within tariff headings 61.01 or 61.02, *other than such garments of fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12*. [4] Not more than £672,040 for women's , girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton or of man-made fibres, *other than such garments of fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12*, falling within tariff heading 61.02. [5] Not more than £421,998 for men's and boys' suits, of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool, in category 13.

Imports from German Democratic Republic

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1978 of goods from the German Democratic Republic which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	10,500 short standards
2		Gloves, the following:	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur and including gloves of fabric and leather	15.45
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
3		Fabrics of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04 [1]56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	289,400 m²
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
4	ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair or fabrics in which wool or fine animal hair represents 50% or more by weight	414.6
5		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05	Woven fabrics of flax *other than tea towelling*	5.15
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (*other than tea towels*), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
6		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	[2]ex 60.03	Of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	15.45
	ex 61.10	Of woven cotton	
7		Apparel (of which not more than £72,100 for stocking tights and not more than £39,219 for woven cotton garments), the following:	
	[3]ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	[4]ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair *other than blouses and shirt-blouses*	
	[5, 7]ex 61.01 [5, 6]ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax, *other than blouses and shirt-blouses of cotton, or of man-made fibres; men's and boys' suits of wool*	642.75
	[4]ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading 61.06 of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within heading 61.09 of woven cotton	
8		Travelling rugs and blankets *other than electric blankets* (of which not more than £16,182 for those made of cotton or of man-made fibres including a maximum of £11,032 for those made of cotton), the following:	
	ex 60.05	Of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	61.8
	ex 62.01	Of woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.02	Table mats of man-made fibres	10.3
10	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	8.35
11	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £172,000 for ornamental ware)	425
12	ex 69.11 ex 69.13	Meissen porcelain	100
13	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and transistorised radiograms	120
14	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 in and over in size[8]	50
15	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semi-conductors	140

[1] Not more than 128 700 m² for fabrics of synthetic textile fibres falling within tariff heading 56.07. [2] Not more than £10,373 for stockings and socks, *other than women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres*, falling within tariff heading 60.03. [3] Not more than £31,760 for undervests and the like, shirts, T-shirts, lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle necked jumpers and pullovers, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres, falling within tariff heading 60.04. [4] Not more than £83,140 for jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, falling within tariff heading 60.05. [5] Not more than £70,690 for men's and boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, of woven cotton or man-made fibres, and women's, girls' and infants' *(other than babies')* trousers and slacks, of woven cotton or man-made fibres, falling within tariff headings 61.01 and 61.02, *other than such garments of textile fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12*. [6] Not more than £2,020 for women's, girls' and infants' *(other than babies')* jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton or of man-made fibres, *other than such garments of fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12*, falling within tariff heading 61.02. [7] Not more than £331,210 for men's and boys' suits, of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool, in category 7. [8] Not more than £1,500 for men's and boys' shirts. [9] The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Export Year: where do we go from here?

See centre pages

Imports from Hungary

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months commencing 1 January 1978 of goods from Hungary which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		a Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		b Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		c Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
2	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	67 000 short standards
3		Gloves (of which not more than 185 000 pairs for leather gloves or alternatively 335 000 pairs for fabric or fabric and leather gloves, the following:	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	360,000 pr
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
4		Fabrics of man-made fibres, the following:	
	[1]51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	1 338 300 m²
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
5		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	46.35
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets *(other than electric blankets)* of woven wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, excluding those made-up from narrow fabrics	
6		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	a Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	184,000 m²
	ex 54.05	b Other woven fabrics of flax	338,000 m²
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen *(other than tea towels)*, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
7	55.07 55.08 [2]55.09 ex 58.04	Woven fabrics of cotton (of which not more than 2,316,031 m² for finished fabrics)	3,474.905 m²
8	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	97.85
9	ex 58.10	Embroidery in the piece in strips or in motifs on woven cotton	36.8
10		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	Women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres Stockings and socks, of woven cotton	87.55

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
11		Apparel, the following (of which not more than £100,000, including fabrics normally falling within category 4, should be allowed for the value added element of products imported under a recorded co-operation agreement):	906.4
	[3]ex 60.04	a Undergarments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	[4,5]ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, of man-made fibres, of wool or fine animal hair	
	[5,6]ex 61.01	b Men's and boys' outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax; suits of wool.	
	[5,6,7]ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven flax	1421.4
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading no. 61.06 of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven flax	
	[5,8]ex 6101	c Men's and boys' outer garments of woven cotton	
	[5,8,7]ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of woven cotton	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton (of which not more than 93 300 shirts)	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven cotton	2 761 037 m²
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading no. 61.06 of woven cotton	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within heading no. 61.09 of woven cotton	
12		Woven fabrics of true hemp and made-up textile articles of cotton or of man-made fibres or of true hemp, hat forms, hat bodies, and hoods of felt (of which not more than £55,000 for goods of true hemp), the following:	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	a Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets *(other than electric blankets)* of woven cotton	515 504 m²
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
	ex 57.11	Woven fabrics of true hemp	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of knitted man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets *(other than electric blankets)* of woven man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven man-made fibres or true hemp	309
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres or true hemp, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt not exceeding £10,300	
13	ex 65.05	Knitted acrylic caps	3.1
14	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	149 480 m²
15	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	95
16	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £32,200 for ornamental ware)	183
17	69.11 69.12 69.13	Herend	100
18	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	200
19	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semi-conductors	515

[1] Not more than 883 100 m² for fabrics of synthetic textile fibres falling within tariff heading 56.07. [2] Not more than 2 993 500 m² for cotton fabrics falling within tariff heading 55.09. [3] Not more than £128,530 for undervests and the like, shirts, T-shirts and light weight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres, falling within tariff heading 60.04. [4] Not more than £316,560 for jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, falling within tariff heading 60.05. [5] Not more than 5270 pieces of men's and boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, of woven cotton or man-made fibres and women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') trousers and slacks, of cotton or of man-made fibres falling within tariff heading 61.01 or 61.02, *other than such garments of fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.* [6] Not more than 13 280 pieces of woven, knitted or crocheted blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton, of man-made fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, falling in tariff headings 60.05, or 61.02, *other than babies' garments.* [7] Not more than 29,088 pieces of women's, girls', and infants' *(other than babies')* jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton or of man-made fibres, falling within tariff heading 61.02, *other than such garments of textile fabric of heading nos. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.* [8] Not more than 51,621 pieces of men's and boys' woven suits, of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool falling within tariff heading 61.01.

Imports from Poland

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1978 of goods from Poland which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being:	
		a Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		b Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		c Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
2	ex 07.01	Potatoes: i New	PM *
		Potatoes: ii Other	PM *
3	ex 07.02	Frozen chipped potatoes	300 tonnes
4	ex 07.04	Dried cubed potatoes	830 tonnes
5	ex 20.02	Canned potatoes	300 tonnes
6	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	83,500 short standards
7	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and fur-skin or of leather and artificial fur but excluding gloves of fabric and leather	20.6
8		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04 [1] 56.07	a Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	1 676 000 m²
	ex 60.01	b Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	travelling rugs and blankets *(other than electric blankets)*, of woven man-made fibres	1 118 000 m²
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
9		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets *(other than electric blankets)* of woven wool or fine animal hair	231.75†
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
10		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	86,000 m²
	ex 54.05	Other woven fabrics of flax	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen *(other than tea towels)*, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	53.6
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
11		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton, the following:	
	ex 62.02	a Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven cotton	424,480 m²
	ex 60.05	b Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of knitted cotton	36,110 m²
	55.07 55.08 55.09	c Woven fabrics of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets *(other than electric blankets)* of woven cotton	451,470 m²
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
12	ex 58.04	Plush fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair (of which not more than 73,700 m² for fabrics made wholly or mainly of cotton)	559,000 m²
13	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	103
14		Handicraft textile table covers:	
	ex 58.10	Of woven cotton	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Of cotton, man-made fibres or flax	20.6
15		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03	Women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres	103
	ex 61.10	Stockings and socks of woven cotton	
16		Apparel (of which not more than £77,229 for items wholly or mainly of woven cotton), the following:	
	[2]ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	[3]ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool or fine animal hair, *other than blouses and shirt-blouses*	
	[4, 5] ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax; suits of wool	3278.23‡

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
4,‡	ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax, *other than blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton or of man-made fibres*	
	7ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax; men's and boys' shirts of man-made textile fibres	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading no. 61.06 of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within heading no. 61.09 of woven cotton	
17	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	10
18	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber with uppers mainly of rubber, footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	110
19	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt	12.9
20	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £21,500 for ornamental ware)	448.5
21	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £285,000 for radio receivers, television receivers with screens of under 18 in in size and radiograms)§	380
22	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semi-conductors	335

* PM Pro Memoria. † Of which not more than £154,500 may be used for either: a fabrics of wool or fine animal hair (53.11), or alternatively; b made up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair (ex 62.01, ex 62.05). ‡ Of which not more than £2,193,900 may be used for either: a knitted or crocheted garments, or alternatively; b woven garments. § The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

¹ Not more than 953,400 m² for fabrics of synthetic textile fibres falling within tariff heading 56.07. ² Not more than £324,100 for undervests and the like, shirts, T-shirts and lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres, falling within tariff heading 60.04. ³ Not more than £350,330 for jerseys, pullovers, slipovers, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers falling within tariff heading 60.05. ⁴ Not more than £52,670 for men's and boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, of cotton or of man-made fibres, and women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) trousers and slacks, of cotton or of man-made fibres,falling within tariff headings 61.01 and 61.02, *other than such garments of fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.* ⁵ Not more than £1,115,757 for suits of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool falling within tariff heading 61.01. ⁶ Not more than £329,694 for women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton or of man-made fibres, falling within tariff heading 61.02, *other than such garments of fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12.* ⁷ Not more than £283,280 for shirts of cotton or of man-made textile fibres falling within tariff heading 61.03.

Imports from Romania

Quotas for the import into the UK of goods from Romania during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1978 which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Note: See also notice to importers 1649, published in *Trade and Industry* on 6 January 1978.

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R.1	ex 07.01	Fresh tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	1 980 tonnes
R.2	ex 07.02	Potatoes preserved by freezing	400 tonnes
R.3	ex 07.04	Dried potatoes	30
R.4	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled potatoes	340
R.5	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	8 500 short standards
R.6	ex 42.03	Gloves, the following: Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artifical fur, but excluding gloves of fabric and leather	56.65
R.17	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china, porcelain and earthenware	331
R.18	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	250
R.19	ex 85.15	Transistorised 12 in monochrome television broadcast receivers ¹	720 ²
R.20	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, and semi-conductors	110
F.1	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments, wholly or mainly of flax, of ramie or of hemp	45
F.2	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Undergarments wholly or mainly of flax, of ramie or of hemp	
F.3	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs wholly or mainly of flax, or ramie or of hemp	
F.4	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, wholly or mainly of flax, of ramie or of hemp	
F.5	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats, wholly or mainly of flax, of ramie or of hemp	
F.6	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles, wholly or mainly of ramie or of hemp	

¹ The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement. ² Special conditions apply to this quota. Intending importers should consult Import Licensing Branch before concluding contracts.

Imports from Vietnam

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1978 of goods from Vietnam which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Category no./tariff heading/ description of goods	Quota (£000)
1/51.04 Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading no. 51.01 or 51.02 **56.05** Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale **ex 62.02** Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, of man-made fibres, of flax, of ramie or of hemp.	15
2/69.11, 69.12 Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian) or of other kinds of pottery.	21

Imports from the USSR

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1978 of goods from the USSR which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (other than Bengal matches)	448 500 short standards
2	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	1 449 956 m² ¹
3		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool, *other than undervests and the like, shirts, T-shirts, light weight, fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers, and pullovers, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres*	72.1
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel, of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair, *other than jerseys, pullovers, slipovers, twinsets, cardigans, bed jackets and jumpers, blouses and shirt-blouses*	
	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax, *other than trousers, breeches, shorts and suits of cotton or of man-made fibres,* but including such garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12	
	ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax, *other than trousers, slacks jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton or of man-made fibres,* but including such garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax, other than shirts falling within tariff heading 61.03	
4	ex 60.05	Bed linen of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	30.9
	ex 62.02	Bed linen of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
5	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	95.5
6	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers	470 ²
7	ex 85.15	Transistorised radiograms	280 ³
8	ex 85.15	Transistorised monochrome television broadcast receivers of 6 in and 9 in ⁴	20 100 units
9	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semi-conductors	265

¹ The Department of Trade is prepared to issue licences outside the above arrangements for the import into the United Kingdom of grey cotton cloth for processing and re-export. ² Quota no. 6 includes provision for import into the United Kingdom of unit transistorised radio tuners whether or not combined with amplifiers. Other parts of unit audio equipment are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom. ³ Radiograms and parts thereof which are not equipped with transistors (including free-standing speakers) are not subject to quantity limitation when imported into the United Kingdom. ⁴ The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Tariff quotas – paper and board 1978

The following amendment should be made to the notice 'Tariff quotas 1978: paper and board and certain printed products originating in Efta countries (and Finland)', published in *Trade and Industry*, 16 December 1977 (page 576:

Austria. Under CCT heading 4801 ex F other, the tariff/trade code nos relating to quotas 2362 and 2222 are transposed.

Overseas trade export successes

Glasgow explosives experts in £17m dam project

Glasgow-based drilling and explosives specialists, Rock Fall Company Ltd, and two other Bos Kalis Westminster Group companies have secured a £12 million share of a contract to build a dam near Nairobi in east Africa.

Placed by the Tana River Development Authority, a government service in Kenya, the contract was awarded to a joint venture known as Tarus. In addition to Rock Fall, members of this international team include: Heilmann Und Littmann Bau A.G. (West Germany), Cogeco, Compagnia Generale Construzioni Spa (Italy), Cogefar Construzioni Generali (Italy), and Aannemingsbedrijf Oosterwijk B.V. and Dirk Verstoep, both of the BKW Group.

The project entails the construction of a 2000 m long and 60 m high gravel/earth fill dam, an electricity plant, concrete structures such as a spillway, intake towers, low-level outlets, pressure conduits, surge chambers, switch yard, infrastructure such as access roads and an air strip. Six million m^3 of earth will have to be moved, and over 80 000 m^3 of concrete used.

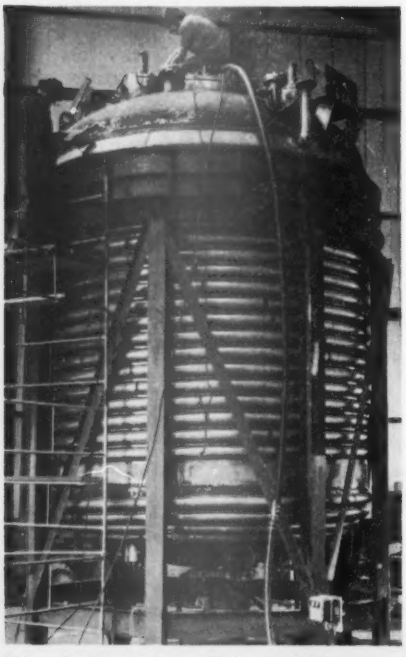
Costing in total about £37 million the dam will take three and a half years to complete, when it will be used for the supply of electricity and the control of inland water. Work will begin early January this year. The consulting engineers are Watermeyer, Legge, Piesold and Uhlmann (UK).

Further information: circle 314

High-pressure soil boilers destined for Pakistan

Two high pressure coil boilers in the final stages of assembly at the Peterborough works of M.E. Boilers Ltd which were ordered by the Mond Division of ICI at a cost of £200,000. They are destined for Pakistan, where they will supply steam for power generation and process requirements within a soda ash plant. Fired on natural gas, the boilers will each have a design capacity of 17 500 lb/h steam at a final outlet pressure of 450 lb/in² and a final steam outlet temperature of 716 °F.

Further information: circle 313



Major Yugoslav contract for British engineering company

Burgess & Co. (Engineers) Ltd of Bracknell, have won a major turnkey contract, valued at about £½ million, to put five acres of land in Yugoslavia under glass and supply of all ancilliary services, has been won by British engineers.

The company has been appointed main contractor for this extension to an already established growing co-operative at Glozan, set in the flat lands to the north of Belgrade. Burgess were involved as sub-contractors in the original installation as well as one at Backi Petrovo Selo.

This contract is a complete package deal for the design and supply of all materials, including glasshouses, pipework, valves, pumps and boiler plant. The company will also supervise construction using a local labour force and will commission the plant. A 9000 kW boiler from Burgess 'European' range will provide heat for the glasshouses. The glasshouses will be supplied by another Richardsons Westgarth subsidiary company, Simpsons of Spalding Ltd.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, green peppers, and carnations will be grown in the new complex, from seeds and cuttings brought in the UK.

Further information: circle 315

USSR order for British food processing plant worth £4m

A. Johnson & Co (London) Ltd, has won a £4 million contract to supply nine complete margarine processing plants. These total systems were designed and will be executed at its Wokingham factory, each line to be installed in a different location within the Soviet Union.

While Johnsons has supplied a number of margarine installations, including Votator units and other auxiliary equipment, to the USSR over the past 20 years, this latest contract breaks new ground in this area of manufacture.

Johnsons will supply a complete package which will include sub-contract work, supervision of erection and commissioning of the first plant. Delivery of the equipment and plant, all of UK manufacture, will commence at the end of next year and continue through into 1980.

Further information: circle 316

Eriez to supply wet drum separator to India

Eriez Magnetics has received an order for £1,430,000 for magnetic wet drum separators for the Indian government's new Kudremukh Iron Ore Mine near Bangalore, which is being financed by Iran who will take the output of processed ore from the mine.

This order is believed to be the largest single order for wet drum separators ever to be manufactured in the UK. Eriez, will provide 102, 48 in diameter by 120 in long drums in triple and double drum assemblies complete with stainless steel tanks. They will be completely manufactured at Eriez Magnetics-UK factory in Caerphilly, south Wales, and shipment to India is scheduled for 1978.

Further information: circle 317

Dewrance wins nuclear valve order from Spain

Orders totalling more than £1 million for the manufacture and supply of valves for a nuclear power station under construction in Spain and for fossil-fuelled stations in France, the Middle East and America have been won by Dewrance Dresser, the Skelmersdale-based high-pressure valve manufacturer.

The Spanish order is for four 600 mm main steam isolation valves and a series of 16-inch and 24-inch check valves. They are to be installed at Cofrentes, a boiling-water reactor nuclear station being built for Hidroelectrica Espanola Co near Valencia.

Each of the four steam isolation valves will

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

be manufactured to the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and stamped N (for nuclear).

Dewrance is also supplying Stein Industrie (France) with high-pressure valves in sizes ranging from an inch to 11 inches for Tabriz power station and is meeting orders from Compagnie Electro-Mechanique for valves in sizes up to eight inches for two 150 MW power stations now under construction.

Nebraska Public Power District has placed orders with Dewrance for high pressure valves in sizes from 2.5 in to 20 in for the Gerald Gentleman power station.

Further information: circle 318

GEC wins Brazilian railway signalling contract

Rede Ferroviaria Federal S.A. of Brazil have awarded a contract worth approximately £13 million to GEC-General Signal Ltd and Sisembra Engenharia S.A., a Brazilian company. The contract covers the engineering design, manufacture and installation of equipment required for the Pombal to Pinheirinho section of the main Rio de Janeiro to Sao Paulo railway line, and the companies will be working in close association with one another with GEC-General Signal taking overall design responsibility.

GEC-General Signal Ltd and Sisembra Engenharia S.A. will be supplying a complete signalling and control system for this section of the main line which is used for passenger and mixed freight/steel works traffic. The line extends a distance of 300 km and connects with a complementary link eastwards from Pombal to an iron ore loading terminal in Sepetiba Bay, near Rio de Janeiro.

The main signalling control centre at Volta Redonda will house an integrated control and supervision system based on a dual computer configuration comprising two GEC 4070 computers, a Telepace time division multiplex digital address telemetry system, GEC-General Signal Ltd train describer (incorporating six-digit light emitting diode displays), interface equipment and a Domino indication diagram and control console. Control from this centre will include 25 remote interlockings on the Pombal-Pinheirinho line.

GEC-General Signal will also supply colour light signals, point machines and cab-signalling.

Further information: circle 319

German brewery buys fire protection from Graviner

Graviner Ltd, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Deugra GmbH, has won a contract for the first phase of a fire protection system for a new brewery in Duisburg, Germany.

Valued at over DM 87,000, the work is being carried out in a new brewing house built for Koenig-Brauerei. It includes protection of all switch cupboards, the electrical power switch room, cable channels and the hops storage area.

Equipment installed includes a Graviner 'Apollo' smoke detection system employing over 120 smoke heads, together with a 166-zone central control panel, 12-zone extinguishing panel and a 12 vessel automatically operated Halon extinguishing system. Break-glass stations are also being installed at strategic points on all floors.

Further information: circle 320

Phosphorus worth £6m for Tokyo

Albright & Wilson have signed a major long-term contract worth £6 million to supply the Nippon Chemical Industrial Company with a minimum of 9600 tons of phosphorus. The contract runs through to the end of 1979.

The phosphorus will be supplied from A & W's Long Harbour plant in Newfoundland and transported by one of the company's bulk carriers direct to NCI's own receiving terminal at Kinuura, near Nagoya.

Further information: circle 321

German shipyard orders Rolls-Royce engines

Blohm and Voss of Hamburg, the German shipyard, has ordered two Rolls-Royce 28 000 hp Marine Olympus engines to power a frigate for the Nigerian Navy. The engines will supply power for high speed with diesel engines for cruise propulsion.

Further information: circle 322

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate regional office for firms outside London, and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The department, in co-operation with commercial officers at embassies, high commissions and consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the commercial officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department of Trade would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas commercial officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

TRACK DOWN NEW TRENDS. GRASP NEW OPPORTUNITIES. FIND NEW SOLUTIONS.

AT THE HANOVER FAIR '78

24 international sectors with a total of over 5,000 exhibitors will present a display of unique depth. Contact us today for your Fair Planner detailing participating product groups and conference programme.

Inclusive tours are available from **£111** per person. Day tours from Luton or Gatwick at **£69** per person.

Please telephone or write to UK and Eire official agent for visitors, Kuoni Travel Ltd.

Hanover Fair '78

Wednesday, 19th April – Thursday, 27th April.

Kuoni Travel Ltd. 33, Maddox Street London W1R 9LD · ☎ 01-499-8861 Telex: 27284 · KUONITOURS

Trade Fairs are our business.

KUONI

Lucas
Export Year Review

"Direct Exports from the UK up 29% to £146 million"

"There are only three countries in the world to which Lucas does not export"

"Through the impetus of Export Year the number of entries in the long-established Lucas Suggestions Scheme increased by 15% to 25,711"

Lucas Industries

Export Year: where do we go from here?

Trade and Industry special report

Published with the 20 January 1978 issue

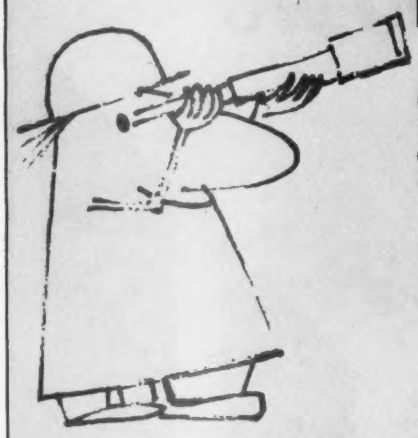
The Duke of Kent
Vice-chairman
British Overseas Trade Board
writes:

I welcome this supplement on Export Year and I look forward to seeing many of those who will read it at the Export Year conference in Birmingham next week.

Export Year needs no praise from me. Its success is now the best advertisement for the campaign.

Over 19 months we have seen enthusiasm for Mr Earnshaw's original idea grow like a snowball rolling down a hill. Our modest target was to recruit 1000 companies and now we have reached 2500. Not only, however, do we know that hundreds of these companies have successfully improved their internal communications as a direct result of the stimulus of Export Year, but we can also point to individual attainment in the export field by these firms and by British industry as a whole. We set out hardly daring to mention that our target was an increase of 10 per cent in the volume of British exports. This has been achieved by the hard work of everyone involved in exporting all over the country, from sales directors to shipping clerks, from machine operators to lorry drivers: that is the message of Export Year. Congratulations.

EXPORT YEAR



Finding a follow-up

Export Year officially ended on 31 December after a successful 19-month run. The achievements and lessons of the campaign will come under scrutiny at a special one-day conference to be held in Birmingham on Tuesday.

Over 500 management and shopfloor representatives from throughout the country are attending a major conference in Birmingham on 24 January to consider a follow-up to Export Year.

Under the chairmanship of the Duke of Kent, BOTB vice-chairman, leaders of the CBI, TUC, chamber of commerce movement, the City and BOTB, will sit down at the Metropole Hotel, National Exhibition Centre, to consider what can be learned for the future from the experience of companies taking part in the campaign.

Among the speakers will be John Greenborough, president-elect CBI, Jack Jones, TUC General Council, Sir Francis Sandilands, chairman Committee on Invisible Exports, Lord Limerick, immediate past president Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and Lord Luke, president Institute of Export. The lunchtime speaker will be Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (see the programme).

Five companies (see right) have been invited to give presentations to show how they have benefited by taking part in Export Year: Actair International, Cardiff; British Rail Engineering, whose York and Ashford Works will be featured; Thomas Meadows; Reckitt and Colman (Overseas), Hull; and Vickers Engineering, whose Scotswood Works will be featured. The company presentations will be introduced by Professor Robert MacKenzie.

Tickets for the conference are still available from Brian Cowie, tel. 01-215 4075/4307/4314. The price (£25 per delegate), includes coffee, lunch and tea.

Export Year: where do we go from here?

contents

Finding a follow-up
preview of next Tuesday's Export Year conference — This page

Export Year: some facts and figures — pages 6–7

Much more than a gimmick
interview with Export Year adviser Roy Earnshaw — page 8

Getting the message across
some Export Year success stories — page 11

The programme . . .

09.15 – 10.00	Registration of delegates and coffee
10.15	The Duke of Kent opens the conference
12.15 – 13.00	Pre-lunch drinks
13.00	Lunch
14.30	Conference re-starts
16.30	Tea

. . . and the five presenting firms

Company: Vickers Ltd, Engineering Group, Scotswood Works, Newcastle upon Tyne
No. of employees: 700
Type of business: heavy engineering

Company: Thomas Meadows & Company Ltd
No. of employees: 1450
Type of business: international freight forwarders, having associated companies providing direct transport in UK and internationally; insurance brokers at Lloyds; associate travel company specialising in business travel but also providing full travel service

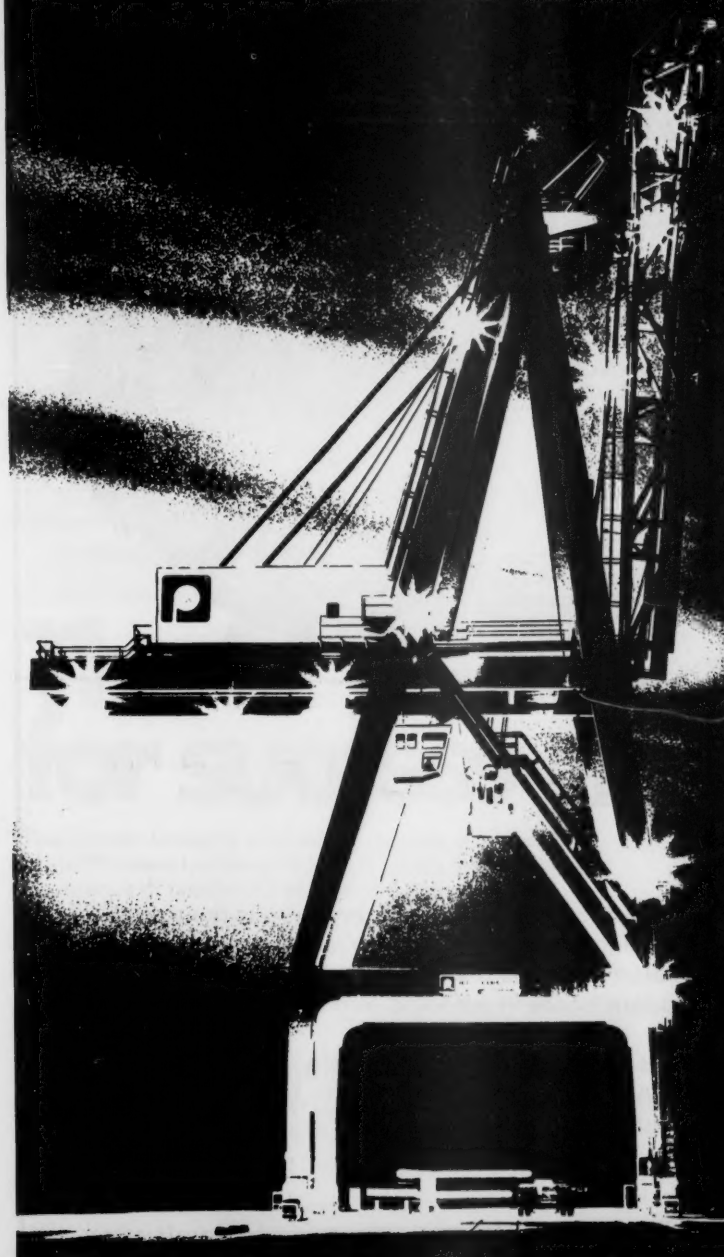
Company: Actair International
No. of employees: 200
Type of business: products and technical expertise for environmental and pollution control, including air-filtration equipment, dust recovery, air-conditioning equipment, electrostatic air cleaners, cooling towers and oil-filtration equipment

Company: Reckitt & Colman Ltd
No. of employees: 9400 (in the UK)
Type of business: Food and wines, household and toiletry products, industrial pigments, industrial cleaning services and materials, pharmaceuticals, artists' materials and leisure products

Company: British Rail Engineering Ltd
No. of employees: 35 000
Type of business: Manufacture and repair of railway rolling stock

Roy Earnshaw, Export Year adviser (second left), pictured during his visit to tool manufacturers James Neill of Sheffield, one of the Export Year companies already running a follow-up campaign (see page 11)

Vickers
Scotswood Works



* Container Handling Cranes
* Heavy Duty Power Presses
* Steelworks Plant
* Scrap Processing Machinery
* Custom-built Equipment
* Mineral Crushers
* Heavy Construction Plant
* Undersea Cable Housings

Engineering exports are our business.

VICKERS LIMITED
Scotswood Works
Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1TE
Tel: 0632 38888 Telex: 53227
Telegrams: VICSCOT, Newcastle upon Tyne

. . . and that's not all

. . . in fact, only some of the Reckitt & Colman products exported throughout the world. As one of Britain's leading exporters of consumer goods Reckitt & Colman has access to 120 countries. Its Hull-based Export Division provides marketing, selling, distribution, shipping and banking facilities, with resident bases in selected overseas areas.

The past five years have seen a rapid and substantial increase in the Group's export trade. That's the background to Reckitt & Colman's participation in the Export Year Conference at Birmingham. Because, wholeheartedly:

Reckitt & Colman
SUPPORTED
EXPORT YEAR

Reckitt & Colman (Overseas) Limited Dansom Lane, Hull HU8 7DS, England
Telephone: Hull (0482) 26151 Cables and Telegrams: Reccol, Hull Telex 52166

The framework for success

The Conder Group is the leading manufacturer and exporter of steel framed buildings in the UK, with over 20 years' experience of building in all climates and conditions.

This knowledge, gained through working in over 120 countries, is available locally to British businessmen, engineers and contractors.

Specialist staff in our operating companies at Winchester, London, Bridgend, Burton on Trent, Darlington and Cumbernauld, are on call to advise and assist on any structural steelwork problems, overseas or in the U.K.

Buildings of any height and span are possible with Conder construction and virtually any type and capacity crane can be incorporated.

For further information on how this service can work for you, send for the brochure illustrated, or telephone:

Conder International Limited,
Winchester, Hants. Telephone: 0962 882222

CONDER

WORLD LEADERS IN STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS

THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT

Export Year: some facts and figures

The purpose

That everyone within a company should understand more clearly how he or she contributes to the success of their firm's overseas trading.

'Exports equal jobs – and higher exports equal greater prosperity for all.'

Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, export dynamics conference, Newcastle upon Tyne, March 1976.

Location of Export Year firms

Total UK membership: 2500

Patrons

The Duke of Kent
Vice-Chairman, British Overseas Trade Board
Edmund Dell
Secretary of State for Trade and chairman of the British Overseas Trade Advisory Council
Jack Jones
Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council
Lord Limerick
Immediate past president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce
Lord Luke
President of the Institute of Export
Sir Francis Sandilands
Chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports
Lord Watkinson
Immediate past president of the Confederation of British Industry

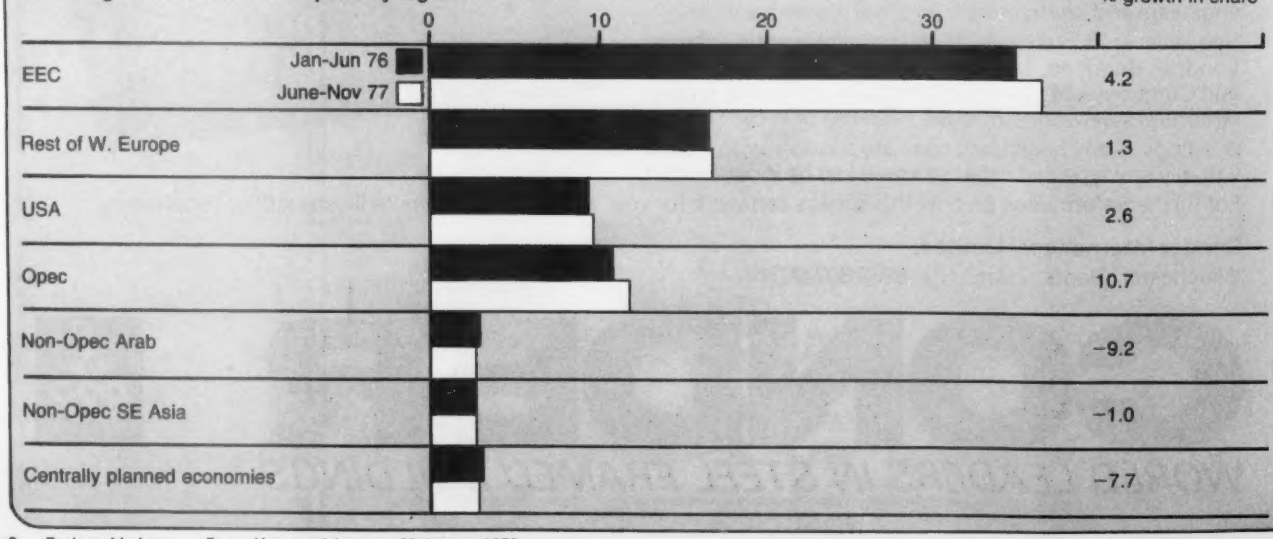
Sponsors

Association of British Chambers of Commerce
British Overseas Trade Board and its advisory council
Committee on Invisible Exports
Confederation of British Industry
Institute of Export
Trades Union Congress

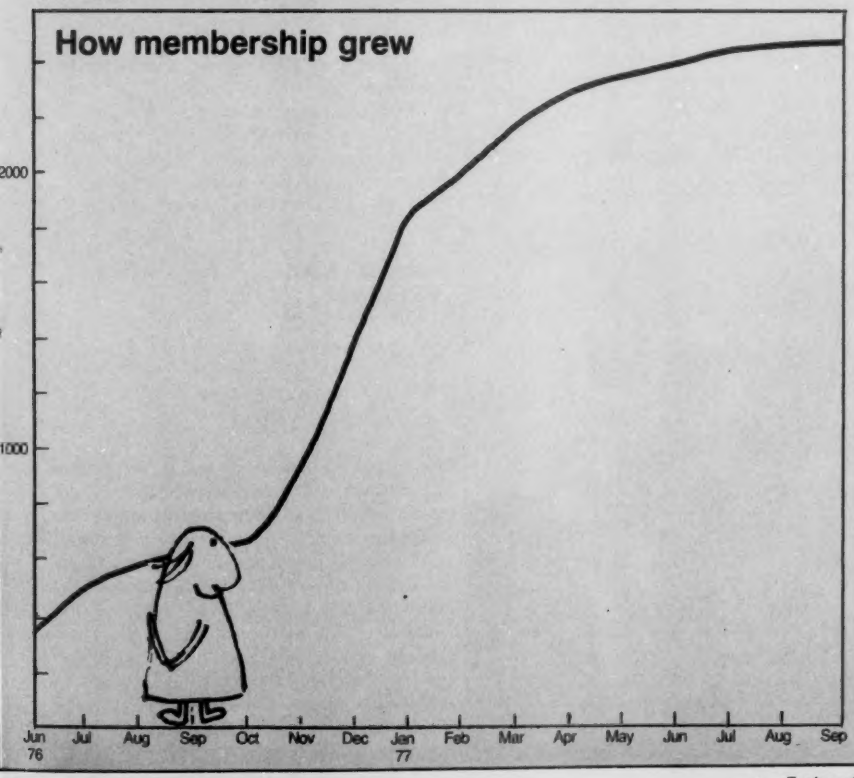
The effect on exports

Comparing the period Jan-June 1976 (the six months before Export Year) with June-November 1977, the volume of UK exports increased by 12 per cent.

Percentage share of total UK exports by region



Transflash Units, freight forwarders of Yorkshire, driving into Export Year. The company organised an Export Year golf competition for some of its customers.



What they said about it

'British workers can play a very big part in helping to ensure a better future of full employment and an improved standard of living by fully co-operating in this drive to increase British exports.'
(Jack Jones, member of TUC General Council)

'Exports can only mean more jobs, and that is why Export Year has the complete support of the TUC.'
(Fred Baker, secretary, South East Regional Council, TUC)

'The British Overseas Trade Board has informed Fenner that this is Export Year. Fenner has informed the BOTB that here *every* year is Export Year!'
(Fenner International, staff poster)

'Our Export Year efforts have resulted in a greater degree of understanding and commitment throughout the workforce.'
(Dennis Rooney, chairman, Balfour Beatty)

'As a motivator, Export Year has certainly got results. Enthusiasm and goodwill have been generated by the compaign. There is no doubt that, with its symbol of target and arrow, Export Year has met with popularity among many workers, who will be sorry to see it end.'
(John Hosken, BBC Radio 4).

'Shouldn't management make the Export Year special communications effort a permanent part of its managerial style?'
(*The Sunday Times*)

Much more than a gimmick

Export Year adviser Roy Earnshaw explains the thinking behind the campaign and discusses some of the results in an interview with Marianne Semadeni.

In a speech at the launch of Export Year some 19 months ago, the Duke of Edinburgh remarked that he 'couldn't bear the thought of another export promotion gimmick'. Has Export Year been more than an exhortative gimmick?
Much more. The Duke went on later in his speech to give support to Export Year and said he had subsequently realised it wasn't just another export gimmick. The real need was to suggest to firms throughout the country at this time when an export-lead recovery is essential for the economy, 'why don't you do more than you normally do to inform and involve the workforce in exporting activities'.

I believe you organised the first 'Export Year' at your own company, TBA Industrial Products, back in 1968. How did you develop the idea?
In 1968 the 'Back Britain' campaign had started, and as export director in my firm, I suggested to the chairman that we could play our part by doing more to involve the workforce. So we had our own Export Year: we published monthly Export Year newsletters, mentioning exporting activities, visits to our factories by overseas buyers, and visits overseas by export managers and representatives; each month we ran a story on a particular product in a particular market – which went down well with the workforce; we also had topical Export Year display boards, including things like visits of the day; and we got VIPs to come along to support the campaign. The result was an improved industrial relations climate, and a new spirit of enthusiasm – for example, people volunteering to work weekends to fulfil an export contract commitment. In two years our export turnover was up by 50 per cent. I'm not claiming all this was due to Export Year but it did play some part.

What has been your role in the national campaign?
At the outset my main role as adviser was to ensure that chief executives of firms understood what we were trying to do and then took a conscious decision whether or not to get a campaign started. There was a temptation at first to dismiss it as yet another gimmick. After the beginning my support went to the regional Export Year committees who kept up the impetus, and I visited as many firms as possible to get information to pass on to others – to achieve a sort of cross-fertilisation of experience. I have spoken at meetings arranged by chambers of commerce, the CBI and TUC, and have been interviewed by the media throughout most of the country.

Has Export Year had equal support among large and small firms?
By and large, yes. I thought at first the greater response would be from larger companies but in the event we also got much enthusiastic support from quite small firms. We had a particularly good response in Yorkshire, south Wales and the south-west, and a quite good response in Lancashire and the north-east.

What is the most ingenious Export Year scheme you have come across?
One interesting idea from J. and S. Sieger of Poole was for an Export Year radio programme, the manager broadcasting about once a fortnight to the workforce. Our main idea was to encourage firms to keep things quite simple, but to spend a little more money on export information. They could use existing channels – notice boards, newsletters and works councils – but the important thing was to tell people what was going on.

'The main satisfaction comes from getting people who have joined to continue to work at the idea'.

How do you measure what you would presumably describe as the success of Export Year?
The success is measured by stories we have been getting from firms who are achieving a real response from their workforces and improving their export results. To give just a couple of examples, Vickers Scotswood works has had an excellent response, involving shop stewards on delivery dates. British Rail Engineering Ltd has had a similar experience. And both Vickers and BREL are continuing with the idea after the end of Export Year.

Are you satisfied with a membership of 2500 companies?
Yes. As we set out with a target of 1000. But the main satisfaction comes from getting people who have joined to continue to work at the idea.

Why did you extend the campaign by six months?
We did not really extend the campaign, because from the start we made allowances for companies who wanted to plan ahead and others who wanted to get on with it immediately. We decided therefore that with a national campaign running 19 months individual firms could start a 12-month campaign anytime within that time-scale.

How much has Export Year cost the government?
Round about £100,000. From the start we worked to keep expense down, which is why we enlisted the help of chambers of commerce, the CBI and other organisations.

Next week's conference marks the end of the campaign. Do you foresee the organisation of any future campaign or do you think it's now up to firms to go it alone?
BOTB did all they could to ensure that firms throughout the country knew what was happening in Export Year and what results were being obtained, and to make them feel this was what they needed to do in their companies. The board has concrete plans to carry on the idea in a different way and these will be announced at the Export Year conference next week.

Meadows

Helping Britain's export drive

1977

Thomas Meadows & Company Limited is the principal member of the London-based Meadows Group of international freight forwarding companies. The Group is amongst the world's largest independent freight forwarders and is responsible for the shipment of over £2m-worth of British exports on each day of the year.

Through its extensive network of UK and overseas branches and offices, Meadows provide a wide range of export and import freight forwarding services by land, sea and air. The Company's support to British exporters is represented by the services it offers to over 300 main overseas destinations.

Meadows Sheffield office provides exporters with a wide variety of worldwide airfreight consolidations, and an extensive range of container, trailer and conventional shipping services.

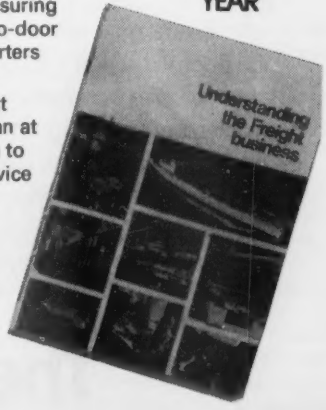
In Europe and Scandinavia, Meadows offer TIR groupage services to over 80 different destinations.

Meadows also operate conventional shipping, and their own exclusive export container groupage, services throughout Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Far East, South Africa, the U.S.A., the West Indies and Mauritius.

As backing to their local expertise, Meadows can call upon the knowledge and services of all their branches throughout the U.K. In addition, their worldwide network of offices, agents and associated companies all play a major role in ensuring that exports are handled on a door-to-door basis, which can save Teesside exporters time and money.

If you would like to know more about Meadows, then contact John Lowman at their Teesside Office. He will be able to provide you with all the help and advice that you need.

EXPORT YEAR



Meadows Group of companies

Finchwell Close, Handsworth, Sheffield S13 9AS. Tel: 0742-440607 Telex: 54419

First in Freight Forwarding – Worldwide
Import and Export – by land . . . by sea . . . by air . . .

THE BUSY MAN'S GUIDE TO THE COMPLETE FLEET.

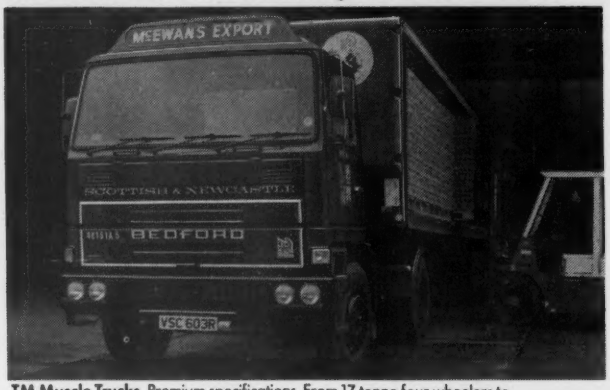
HA. Practical shape (88 cu. ft. cargo volume). Firm favourite with big fleets. Low initial cost. Two models.

New Chevanne. 1256 cc Chevette engine. 2 star petrol. Stylish and comfortable. Drives like a car. Nearly half a ton payload.

CF. Whole catalogue of recent improvements. New option of well-proven 2064 cc GM diesel. New high-specification cab.

Bus & Coach. PSV range including YLQ and YMT chassis with mid-engine design and Bedford 500 diesel. Excellent ride and handling. Low initial cost.

TK. Top selling range. Four wheelers, six wheelers and tractors. From 5.6 ton to 19 ton gross. Renowned for high payload capacities.



TM Muscle Trucks. Premium specifications. From 17 tonne four wheelers to 42 tonne double drive six wheel tractors.

From light vans to top weight premium trucks, the Bedford range has something for everyone involved with transport – in service industries, wholesaling, retailing, distribution and haulage.

This wide choice, plus our traditional reputation for providing reliable and economical transport, made Bedford the top selling truck in Britain in 1976.

Have a word with your transport manager about the complete range. He probably hasn't had a chance to read this paper yet.

BEDFORD GM

BEDFORD
The choice in transport.

Getting the message across

All over the country firms have started export year campaigns to push home the message that anyone who manufactures, moves, sells or finances goods and services for export has a vital role to play in creating and preserving the company's prosperity. Below we publish a selection of the successful campaigns, many of which are still under way.

Going for gold

A simple motif incorporating a light human touch under the slogan 'Go Gold in Export Year' was adopted by Lucas Industries for its Export Year campaign. 'Go for Gold', linked with the target symbol of Export Year, reflected the special awards being offered as part of the Lucas suggestions scheme and other competitions.

The Lucas campaign was built up with two main principles in mind and the first was direct participation by the firm's 65 000 employees. At the outset of the campaign Lucas emphasised that export success was not solely the province of export departments and marketing staff but it also depended on: design; quality; productivity; packaging and presentation; handling and transportation; correspondence and commercial dealings; and promotion and service.

The main avenue for participation and involvement was through Lucas' well-established suggestions scheme. This already yields 30 000 suggestions a year and through special Export Year prizes the company aimed to increase the number. It asked for proposals which had any direct or indirect bearing on exports. Lucas announced special quarterly prizes of £750 and a final prize of a week for two in Washington by Concorde. The response to the drive has been highly successful, the flow of suggestions having soared by 25 per cent.

In addition to the suggestions scheme, Lucas encouraged each subsidiary company to develop its own programme and £30 000 was allocated so that they could cater for local interests and give sharp focus to the campaign at their own sites: some factories instituted 'Throw for Gold' darts competitions; others maintained a regular display feature showing the products exported from a particular factory and where they go to.

The second element of the campaign was concerned with the development of a keener understanding of the importance of exports in the promotion of national and company prosperity. Barometer boards were placed in key locations in factories and offices in the UK. Each month both national and Lucas exports were plotted and a brief commentary was attached giving an explanation of the month's performance. This visual display of export achievement was supported by the bi-monthly production of *Target*, the special broadsheet produced for Export Year.

Congratulations for efficiency

Exports increased from 7 to 20 per cent of turnover as a result of the impetus given by Export Year, claims Titanium Metal and Alloys Ltd, London and Sheffield.

The company exports all forms of titanium alloy semi-finished products. Director George Laybourne-Smith explained that, as a result of its participation in Export Year, the company has placed a special emphasis on export orders.

Because of its Export Year effort the firm received congratulations from an Italian customer for achieving manufacture and delivery in a record 14 days against the 21 days offered by a German competitor.

'Sweetly surprised by your unbelievable efficiency. I can do nothing but heartily congratulate', telexed the customer.

As well as Italy the company's major markets include Scandinavia, France, Belgium and Spain, and it is hoping to increase sales in Thailand, Pakistan, Hong Kong, the Middle East and Brazil.

Among the products sold by the company are spacer rings for the engines of the RB 199 and the Jump-Jet Harrier, material for the roll-over hoop unit in cars driven by James Hunt, and large plates and sheet, fabricated into UK-designed process equipment for the United States and other overseas markets.

Teamwork pays off in deliveries

An all-out effort by Vauxhall workers at all levels and in many departments during Export Year enabled the company to slash the time normally needed for manufacture, preparation for shipping and ultimate delivery of 50 Chevettes from 90 to 30 days.

Commenting on the effort, which involved production, supply and shipping staff, Hal Carpenter, Vauxhall's director of marketing, passenger cars, said, 'With that kind of teamwork continuing through Export Year I am sure we shall dramatically increase our exports.'

In 1976 overseas sales of Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks and vans earned over £185 million, and in Export Year the company was aiming to push its export earnings significantly higher.

Vauxhall has involved all its 29 000 workforce in Export Year. Copies of the staff newspaper *Vauxhall Mirror* featured the campaign extensively, and export posters and news-sheets were distributed throughout the company's assembly plants in Bedfordshire.

'We want to create a feeling of total involvement among employees at all levels and in every department,' said Clem McDermott, the company's Export Year co-ordinator and general export sales manager, Bedford commercial vehicles. 'It does not just mean shouting about success; it means calling for that extra effort from everyone who is even remotely involved in export to achieve success for Vauxhall Motors and for Britain in our overseas trading.'

Where Export Year marches on

Shopfloor workers at James Neill, one of Europe's largest tool manufacturing groups, requested that its Export Year campaign be extended indefinitely.

'Before management had considered what should happen when our Export Year was due to finish at the end of June, the shopfloor said it wanted the scheme to carry on. We were very happy to agree,' said Geoffrey Ward, a director of the holding company.

The scheme enabled the group to put into practice a system of communication on a subject unclouded by other issues at a time when it was looking at ways of improving relations between shopfloor and management, said Mr Ward.

'The whole atmosphere that has been created by Export Year communications with the shopfloor has helped to improve relationships generally. There has been a universal acceptance of the fact that providing customer service – in terms of delivery and quality – is vitally important to our export growth and to the prosperity of everyone concerned.'

Employees have been kept in touch, through notices, newsletters, and illustrated lectures, with the group's overseas activities, its customers and the sort of conditions in which its salesmen operate abroad.

People from the shopfloor have had the opportunity to attend exhibitions, where they have

been able to see competitors' products and to sit down to talk with overseas agents.

Becoming more quality conscious

Van Heusen is on target for overseas sales of £3 million, an 18 per cent increase in volume compared to last year.

The company has sold over 16 000 shirts to Hong Kong as well as supplying traditional markets such as Norway, Sweden, Finland and France. Overseas sales manager James Lange is optimistic that exports will continue to increase. Among markets on which Van Heusen will be concentrating are Greece, and Egypt – where a shirt collar is still known as a 'Van Heusen'.

To involve all its 1000 staff in the export drive, the company has arranged a number of talks by members of the export department, distributed copies of an export bulletin and arranged export displays in canteens. A recent export competition – with a first prize of a holiday for two in Paris and a visit to a trade show at which the company was exhibiting – was won by a clerical worker in the company's Bridgwater factory.

These Export Year activities have improved the quality of the company's finished product. 'As a result of Export Year our staff are even more quality conscious than they were before,' says Frank Moss, the company's shipping manager. 'There is no doubt, and our production staff agree, that the quality of the finished product has improved.'

A belief in partnership

Exports have trebled over the past five years for BXL's expanded rubber and plastics division at Croydon. The division produces a range of cross-linked closed cell foamed plastics materials – marketed under the Plastazote and Evazote trade names – for conversion to uses in an enormous variety of applications. The company exports over 60 per cent of the Plastazote and Evazote produced. Markets include The Netherlands, France, West Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, South Africa, Australia, Canada, the United States and eastern Europe. The applications have such diverse end-uses as cushion-packaging, camping mats, artificial limbs, and crash helmets. An Export Year committee is helping to develop an increasing awareness among employees about exports. A series of special briefings about export markets is running throughout the year, together with on-site displays and competitions. Major overseas customers and distributors are visiting the Croydon plant at regular intervals to tell employees about the importance of exports and the particular constraints in their local markets.

One such guest was Netherlands distributor Andre Ulbrich, who gave a presentation to a cross-section of employees. He is currently developing new applications for Plastazote and Evazote – notably in the sports and leisure markets – and investing in new plant to boost production of high-quality mouldings to meet the increased demand by his Dutch customers. He commented, 'I am a strong believer in partnership and I am sure that the idea of Export Year for Britain and BXL is positively good.'

Flying the customer's flag

Berisfords Ltd, Congleton, manufacturers of ribbons, bindings, labels and trimmings, expected exports in 1977 to reach £1,500,000, a 26 per cent increase over 1976. The company's main markets are Europe, Scandinavia, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

In October the company, with local member of parliament Nicholas Winterton, entertained a number of its overseas agents and distributors to lunch at the House of Commons. The agents and distributors, who came from as far away as Australia, Norway and Denmark, were the winners of an Export Year competition organised by Berisfords for all its overseas representatives.

The lunch marked the culmination of Berisfords Export Year activities, which started with last year's visit to the company by the Duke of Kent, vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, and a patron of Export Year.

To ensure that the firm's 700 staff are kept fully informed of its export activities union jacks have been placed on all export cartons, the Export Year symbol has been painted on the side of company vans, and, as a gesture to overseas customers, the company has flown their country flags during their visits to its Congleton factory.

Successful Exporters, read Export Direction

Export Direction is a unique source of thoroughly researched information about all aspects of exporting, published monthly. In depth analyses on finance, insurance, distribution, freight, advertising, customs, law, business practices, and business travel, as well as monthly Market features written on the spot by our own staff.
Send me your card, telex or phone me and I will send you a free copy of Export Direction.

Steve Burton – 01-267 1201 Telex – 264737
IDG Publishing Ltd., 140, Camden St. London NW1 9PF.

The Duke of Kent during his visit to Berisfords, Congleton.

Don't buy any Titanium without first talking to

TITANIUM METAL & ALLOYS LTD

Here are 5 good reasons why you should . . .

1. **CORROSION RESISTANCE**
2. **STRENGTH**
3. **LIGHTNESS**
4. **AVAILABILITY**
5. **COST EFFECTIVENESS**

For details ring George Smith on 01-628 6141

TMA TIMET

TITANIUM METAL & ALLOYS LTD
85 London Wall, London EC2
Tel: 01-628 6141 Telex: 885515
Cables: Titanium London

BXL
E.R.P. DIVISION

PLASTAZOTE
Cross linked polyethylene foam

EVAZOTE
Cross linked ethylene vinyl acetate foam

Exported world wide for

Building & Civil Engineering
Packaging
Buoyancy
Transport
Medical, Orthopaedic, etc.
Sealing
Sports & Leisure
Marine

Expanded Rubber & Plastics Division
675 Mitcham Road, Croydon, Surrey CR9 3AL.
Telephone: 01-684 3622.
Telex: 28854.

UNION CARBIDE

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Union Carbide Corporation, USA.
No. 325744 registered in England.
Registered Office: 8 Grafton Street, London W1A 2LR.

Jeltek win a prize order at the Lagos Trade Fair

When it comes to supplying protective clothing, Jeltek are undoubtedly on the winning side.

At the recent Lagos Trade Fair, the Ghanaian Army placed a massive order for 9000 ponchos, valued at ₦230,000 (£200,000). Which just goes to prove that Jeltek Protective Clothing provides the best method of defence—whatever the weather conditions.

Currently, we're negotiating with the Nigerian Ministry of Defence for the supply of raincoats and other military garments. And there's every good chance we're on to another winner.

PROTECTING YOUR INTERESTS.

Jeltek

A LESSER GROUP COMPANY

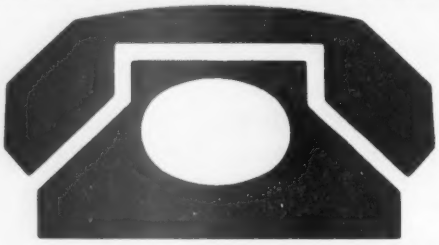
JELTEK LIMITED
Weatherguard Works, Halbeath,
Dunfermline, KY11 5ED, Scotland.
Telephone: Dunfermline (0383) 26700
Telex 72616

OTAR: help for exporters

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757) can give you directly, or through your Regional Office, up-to-date information on the tariffs and customs regulations of overseas countries, import licensing regulations and restrictions including import quotas; certificate of origin; consular invoices and fees; labelling and marking requirements; foodstuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agency legislation, setting up of a subsidiary company and the imports of samples. It also provides information, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on health regulations for livestock, meat, animal products and plants and seeds. In short, OTAR can help on almost all legislation which affects the entry of British goods into overseas countries.

Inquiries which concern the countries of more than one sub-section (excluding inquiries involving only EEC countries) should be made to OTAR's co-ordination sub-section on 01-248 5757 extension 452 or 454.

For information on specific countries, phone the number and extension given below



01-248 5757

extension

Sub-section A

1 Co-ordination of EEC regulations, requirements and common customs tariff (CCT), Denmark, France incl. overseas territories, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus

408 EEC legislation on tariff and non-tariff barriers relative to community trade

7174 EEC common agricultural policy – aspects affecting exports

Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands and Greenland)

423 France and French overseas departments, French overseas territories, Comoros

439 Greece (incl. Dodecanese Islands), Turkey, Cyprus

2 Benelux, Dutch overseas territories, Irish Republic, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany

288 Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao St Eustatius, St Martin (Dutch), Saba, Surinam

466 Italy, Irish Republic

467 Federal Republic of Germany

Sub-section B

Efta countries, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Israel, Eastern Bloc, China, Mongolia, Yugoslavia, Macao

458 Israel, Norway, Gibraltar, Malta

459 Austria, Sweden, Switzerland

460 Portugal, Finland, Iceland, Macao, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Mongolia, Yugoslavia

461 Spain, Canary Islands, Andorra

Sub-section C

1 North America, Bahamas, Bermuda, West Indies

455 Canada

456 USA (incl. Alaska, Caroline Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Samoa (US), Virgin Islands (US), Wake Island)

7312 Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands

2 South and Central America

474 Argentina, British Antarctica Territories and Antarctica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Falkland Islands, Haiti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

476 Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Sub-section D

Africa

462 Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

471 Angola, Egypt, Mozambique, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa (with S.W. Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana), Somalia, Sudan, St Helena and Tristan da Cunha and Ascension Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory

472 Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Ceuta and Melilla, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia, Benin, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sao Tome/Principe, Togo, Upper Volta, Western Sahara, Zaire

473 The Gambia, Ghana, Jibuti, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Zambia

Sub-section E

Australasia and South East Asia

401 New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, W. Samoa, Chatham Islands, Cook Islands, Niue Islands, Tokelau Islands

468 Australia, Solomon Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean), Nauru, New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, Philippines

469 Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tonga, Gilbert Islands (includes Ocean Islands, Phoenix Islands, Line Islands), Tuvalu, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island

Sub-section F

Middle East (Part) and Asia (Part)

420 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Japan, Korea Democratic Peoples Republic, Korea Republic of, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen Peoples Democratic Republic

475 Iraq, Jordan, Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Vietnam Socialist Republic of, Bahrain, Iran, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates

Overseas trade country data

Algeria

Import restrictions. The Algerian *Journal Officiel*, dated 4 December 1977, published a decree which announces the inclusion of a further wide range of items on the list of goods subject to import quotas.

British exporters may address inquiries arising from this notice stating specific CCCN numbers, to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462.

Australia

Changes to the CCC nomenclature. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 2 December 1977, gave information about changes in certain headings of the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature to be introduced from 1 January 1978. The notice indicated that until new tariffs (or amendments to existing tariffs) were received from overseas countries, exporters were advised to make inquiries through their agents in those countries which use the CCC nomenclature form of tariff. The Australian government has issued amending pages to its existing tariff incorporating these new heading alterations; there have been no changes in the relevant customs duties.

Inquiries from UK exporters specifying the CCCN, or details of the product in which they are interested, arising from this notice, may be addressed to OTAR section.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469.

Bahamas

Customs duty amendments. The Bahamas authorities have announced amendments to the rates of customs duty payable on items classified under the following tariff nos.:

80.02, 16.02, 30.02, 30.03, 48.16, 49.11, 51.02, 60.05, 69.11, 69.13, 70.13, 70.19, 90.02, 90.07, 90.08, 91.01

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should specify the products in which they are interested, and should be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Brazil

Medicines, drugs and cosmetics regulations. Law 6480, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 5 December 1977, altered parts of law 6360, which controls medicines, drugs and cosmetics. Basically the amendments concern the naming of products. The main points are: products controlled by law 6360 may not have misleading names or designations; medicines or drugs must be identified by names included in the *Brazilian Pharmacopoeia*. Other extravagant names are not allowed unless the goods were licensed and produced prior to the validity of law 6480. Copies of unofficial translation of law 6480 and the amended version of law 6360 are available from OTAR section.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Proposed duty increase on thermostats. Customs Policy Council edital, 878, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 30 November 1977, gave notice that the council was considering a proposed increase in import duty on fluid, liquid or gas-expansion thermostats, used in refrigeration and air-conditioning, having a temperature range of less than 50 °C, under tariff heading 90.24.04.02, of from 15 per cent to 45 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Tariff amendments. Customs Policy Council resolutions 3057, 3058, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064 and 3066, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 7 and 12 December 1977, made the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Per cent

Tariff no.	Product	Duty rate Old	Duty rate New
08.04.01.00	Fresh grapes	137	37
08.05.03.01	Chestnuts with shells	137	37
08.05.04.01	Walnuts with shells	137	37
08.06.01.00	Fresh apples	137	37
08.06.02.00	Fresh pears	137	37
08.06.03.00	Fresh quinces	155	55
10.07.03.00	Canary seed	155	55
17.02.02.01	Chemically pure lactose	155	85
29.02.32.00	Chlorocamphene in a minimum concentration of 99 per cent	15	45
29.02.33.00	Chlorocamphene in concentrations less than 99 per cent	30	45
29.15.02.01	Paraphthalic (terephthalic) acid	15	45
29.15.02.02	Dimethyl terephthalate	17	35
29.22.33.00 'ex'	Dimethylamine, when intended for the manufacture of agricultural defensive chemicals	15	Free
29.29.99.00 'ex'	Cyclorexanone-oxime isomer, a quota of 30 000 tonnes, until 30 June 1978	15	Free
81.04.06.01	Raw bismuth	115	15

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Proposed duty increase on clinical thermometers. Customs Policy Council edital 879, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 25 November 1977, gave notice that the council was considering a proposed increase in import duty on maximum or minimum temperature thermometers for clinical use, under tariff heading 90.23.05.01, from 9 per cent to 39 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Canada

Import quotas on clothing. The Canadian Ministers of Industry, Trade and Commerce and of Finance have announced an extension of the global quota on imported clothing until 31 December 1978. The ministers also announced that bilateral negotiations were continuing with the major low-cost suppliers of clothing to the Canadian market, with the aim of replacing the global quota with a series of three-year bilateral restraint arrangements effective from 1 January 1979. The ministers indicated that all the bilateral arrangements should be concluded prior to 1 July 1978 to permit an orderly transaction from the global quota into the bilateral arrangements.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

Chile

Spanish catalogues for imported electrical and gas apparatus. The Chilean Electric and Gas Superintendency has issued resolution 1008 published in the *Official Gazette* for 13 December 1977, which calls for all local importers of electric and/or gas apparatus (both domestic and industrial types) to keep available catalogues, service and operation handbooks plus technical drawings, translated into Spanish by the manufacturers and for the use of end customers. Its enforcement date has been fixed at 1 February 1978, onwards.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5289.

Drawback on goods containing imported material. The Chilean Customs Superintendency has issued resolution 688, 9 September 1977, giving details of how local producers of finished goods which are exported from Chile can claim back the import duties, VAT and related charges which they have paid on imports of raw materials, parts and pieces, lubricants, tools, semi-processed goods and other items incorporated in the finished goods. A copy of the resolution, in Spanish, is available from OTAR.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Dominica

Consumption tax amendments. By act 20 of 1977, the Dominica authorities have announced amendments to the rates of consumption tax payable on items classified under the following tariff headings:

16.04.30, 17.01, 19.07, 19.08, 21.01, 21.07, 22.02, 22.09, 33.06, 36.06, 48.03, 48.11, 48.14, 48.21, 49.11.90, 53.01, 54.04, 57.12, 58.03, 60.01 to 60.06, 61.01 to 61.11, 62.04, 62.05, 69.12, 69.13, 69.14, 70.21, 73.36, 73.40, 74.19 75.06, 76.16, 79.06, 80.06, 83.14, 84.08, 84.15, ex 84.17.10, 84.19.20, 84.40.10, 84.58, ex 84.63, 94.01 to 94.04

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Stamp duty amendment. The stamp duty levied on bills of entry inwards has been reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent of cif value. Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Spirits: customs duty amendments. The Dominica authorities have announced the following amendments in the rate of customs duty levied on spirits:

Tariff no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
22.09.20	Brandy	
22.09 21	Not exceeding the strength of proof	$10.00 per liquid gal
22.09.29	Other brandy	$12.00 per proof gal
22.09.30	Whisky	
22.09.31	Not exceeding the strength of proof	$15.00 per liquid gal
22.09.39	Other whisky	$17.00 per proof gal
22.09.40	Gin	
22.09.41	Not exceeding the strength of proof	$12.00 per liquid gal
22.09.49	Other gin	$14.00 per proof gal
22.09.50	Vodka	
22.09.51	Not exceeding the strength of proof	$12.00 per liquid gal
22.09.59	Other vodka	$14.00 per proof gal

Rates of duty are expressed in east Caribbean dollars.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

French Polynesia

Import ban on livestock. The *Moniteur du Commerce International* of 19 December 1977 reproduced the main points of a decision of the Administration Council of French Polynesia which imposed a general prohibition of live animals. Local importers can apply to the competent authority for special exemptions from the general ban. Copies of the extract from MOCI can be obtained from OTAR section.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 423.

Greece

EEC/Greece agreement. Imports into the UK of certain agricultural goods of Greece are subject to special rates of customs duty in accordance with the provisions of the EEC/Greece association agreement and the interim agreement. Under the terms of the agreements duty continues to be charged on these goods at rates not exceeding those which applied on import into the UK on 1 January 1972. The Customs Duties (Greece) (No. 3) Order (SI 1977/2056), which comes into operation on 1 January 1978, provides for these special rates of customs duty. This order does not however cover those goods for which the association agreement with Greece provides for duty free treatment. Such treatment is directly applicable in the UK and full details of the complete tariff regime applicable to all goods of Greece may be found in part 10L of the UK tariff published by HMSO. Inquiries should be made to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 310, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Inquiries: 01-215 5488.

Japan

Reduction of import duties. The Japanese have recently announced a number of proposed tariff reductions which it is intended should be effective from 1 April 1978 after approval by the Diet. Details of the tariffs affected and of the reductions are available from OTAR section.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Kuwait

Labelling of foodstuffs. *Trade and Industry*, 22 July, page 134, gave details of article 6 of an Amiri decree which required the labelling in Arabic of canned, bottled or pre-packed foodstuffs and gave a six months grace period as from 3 July 1977. This grace period has now been extended to 31 January 1978.

No further details are available but any inquiry from British exporters arising from this notice may be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/7062.

Libya

Import restrictions. The Libyan authorities have informed us that the General Motors Car Co, Tripoli, holds the import monopoly for motor vehicles.

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462.

Malta

Import licensing control. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 27 December 1977, carried legal notice 157 of 1977. This announced that with immediate effect the following would be added to the list of goods requiring a specific import licence:

Sun hats and caps, cotton drill or with acetate sun visors

No further information is available but any inquiries from this notice should be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Morocco

Import duties. The Ministry of Finance has announced changes in the customs tariff and increases in duties over a wide range of items with effect from 18 November 1977.

British exporters may address inquiries arising from this notice, stating specific CCCN numbers, to OTAR section.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462.

Netherlands

Free-gift systems. A law dated 23 November 1977, *Staatsblad* 659, published on 13 December 1977, contains new regulations on restricting free-gift systems (premium promotions). Copies of this decree, in Dutch, are available. An English translation should be available shortly.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Nigeria

Extension of 1977 import licences. Nigerian Ministry of Information news release 2194, states that the duration of all unused or partly used import licences issued in 1977 has been extended for a period of three months with effect from 1 January 1978.

Such licences should not be sent to the Federal Ministry of Trade for endorsement. The Board of Customs and Excise will allow the importation of the goods concerned on presentation of the requisite 1977 import licences and the necessary documents showing that shipment has been made not later than 31 March 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473.

Papua New Guinea

Revaluation. On 8 January the Kina was revalued by 4 per cent against the Australian dollar and 3.3 per cent against other main currencies. The new rate is K1 = A$1.203. In making the announcement the Minister of Finance stated that the aim was to keep the effect of imported inflation within acceptable limits.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5321.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Philippines

Eighth export priorities plan 1977, tenth investment priorities plan and third public utilities priorities plan 1977. Copies of the above plans have been received in Export Services Division. The eighth export priorities plan 1977 gives information on a range of exportable products of existing firms and details of products whose export potential warrants government support and promotion. The tenth investment priorities plan lists preferred areas of activity in the manufacturing sector where investments are being encouraged. Copies of the two plans are available for inspection in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D19, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, for a period of two weeks and will thereafter be made available for loan. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 368/369.

South Africa

Customs tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 34/77, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 6 January 1978, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on *pedal cycle saddles* (excluding parts), classifiable under tariff subheading 87.12.30; *mercury discharge lamps* capped or uncapped, with or without reflector type glass envelopes, having phosphor-coated bulbs of 80 W, 125 W, 160 W, 250 W, 400 W and 500 W, classifiable under tariff subheading 85.20.30.90; *centre (or general purpose) lathes*, with a centre height above the bed of not less than 280 mm but not exceeding 325 mm, not numerically controlled, classifible under tariff subheading 84.45.10.90; *and parts of centre lathes* (excluding numerically controlled types), with a centre height of 280 mm or more but not exceeding 325 mm, classifiable under tariff subheading 84.48.90. Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5274.

1978 textile import policy. The following policy in connection with the import of textile piece goods for 1978 has been agreed upon between the Directorate of Imports, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, the National Clothing Federation and the South African Textile Federation. The objective will be to maintain permit issues at the same level as 1977 (approximately R105 million). The first issue for 1978 will be 20 per cent of the 1977 permit issues. Importers should apply for their first issue by letter to the Directorate of Import Control. Further applications giving details of the fabric required and a sample thereof should be made on form Excon 82. In the spirit of the import displacement campaign, members are requested to give preference to South African produced goods wherever possible.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5274.

Documentation. With effect from 1 January 1978 bills of lading and commercial invoices only are required, and form DA 60 is no longer necessary; commercial invoices should now show sufficient details, eg number of packages and marks and numbers on the packages for them to be tied up with the bills of lading. Existing stocks of form DA 60 may however be used until 31 March 1978 – not 30 June 1978 as reported in *Trade and Industry* of 2 December 1977 – but exporters are not required to complete the column on domestic value or the certificate of value section which should be deleted. A new certificate of origin form will be introduced with effect from 1 April 1978 which will only be necessary to complete when there is more than one rate of duty on the item exported and where the most favourable rate is being claimed.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/462/472/473.

Visit the Frankfurt International Fair

A buying trip that will pay for itself time and time again.

Glass, ceramics, porcelain	Light fittings and lamps
Fine metalware, table utensils and ornamental articles, cutlery, silverware, pewter	Smokers' requisites
Home decor and accessories, utility articles of glass, ceramics, porcelain, metal and wood	Arts and crafts articles
Small, single and wicker furniture, basketry and wickerwork	Drugstore and hairdresser's requisites
Modern jewellery, precious stones, jewels, precious stone jewellery, watches and clocks	Paper, office supplies, stationery
	Show window and store decoration aids
	Musical Instruments Trade Fair

About 3,300 exhibitors from over 50 countries and some 100,000 trade buyers from 80 countries will be in Frankfurt once again. You should be there, too.
Don't forget – late February, in Frankfurt am Main.

The New. The Established. The Exceptional.

Information, advance ticket sales, travel information:
COLLINS & ENDRES
36 Sackville Street, London W1X 1DB
Telephone: 01- 734 0543
Telex: INTRAFRA LDN 262236

Frankfurt International Fair
26.2.–2.3.1978

Dumping. The South African Second Customs and Excise Amendment Act 1977 has amended with effect from 1 January 1978 the local definition of dumping. Imported goods are now deemed to have been dumped if 'their export price to the republic is less than the price at which identical or comparable goods are being sold in the ordinary course of trade in any market in the territory of origin'.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5276.

Spain

Luxury tax: increase (spirits and motor vehicles). The Spanish *State Gazette* of 16 November 1977 announced the following changes in the Spanish luxury tax effective from the same date. *Spirits*, Luxury tax is increased to 60 per cent when the price at the point of origin is over 200 pesetas per litre. The tax is increased to 30 per cent when the price at point of origin is 125 pesetas to 200 pesetas per litre, and to 25 per cent when the price at point of origin is less than 125 pesetas per litre. For other alcoholic drinks the tax is raised to 26 per cent when the price at point of origin is over 100 pesetas per litre and to 20 per cent when the price at point of origin is over 70 pesetas per litre, but less than 100 pesetas per litre. The value at the point of origin of the goods is either the value at the customs point of entry once the import duty and local tax have been added to the cif price or the value at the producers warehouse in the case of locally-produced spirits. *Motor vehicles.* The new rates are as follows: vehicles up to 8 fiscal hp – 17.6 per cent on the retail price; vehicles from 8-13 fiscal hp – 22 per cent on the retail price; vehicles with 13 or more fiscal hp – 35 per cent on the retail price. No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Thailand

The fourth national economic and social development plan 1977-81. A copy of the above plan has been received in export services division. It consists of four main parts: overview of the plan containing an evaluation of the third plan 1972-76 and an account of national objectives; the overall development strategy containing policy improvements, production targets, planned development expenditure, income distribution, population and manpower, and national security; specific economic-socio development strategy containing sections on development and conservation of resources, rural productivity, industrial development, foreign trade and tourism development, and social development; and investment programmes.

Copies of the plan are available in microfiche format only. It is available for inspection in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D19, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, for a period of two weeks and will thereafter be made available for loan. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 368/369.

United States

Sharp points on toys. The *Federal Register*, dated 22 December 1977, published a final regulation by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to identify sharp points on toys for use by children under eight years of age. The effective date of the regulation is 22 December 1978. A copy of the text is available to British exporters from OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Toxic Substances Control Act. On 23 December 1977 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published in the *Federal Register* final regulations under the above act requiring manufacturers and importers of chemical substances: to report the identity of each chemical substance manufactured at each site of manufacture, or imported into the United States for a commercial purpose; to estimate the amount of each chemical substance manufactured at each site or imported during 1977; and to indicate whether each such chemical substance is manufactured and used only within one site. Based upon the reports of manufacturers and importers, the EPA will publish an initial inventory of chemical substances. Chemical substances not appearing on that inventory will be considered new substances, and as such will be subject to review by the EPA before their manufacture or import for commercial purposes. The reporting period begins on 1 January 1978 and ends on 1 May 1978. UK manufacturers who export chemical substances to the United States should now ensure that those substances are reported to EPA for inclusion on the inventory in accordance with the procedure established under the final inventory reporting regulations.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade, Room 433, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5327/3364.

Cast iron stoves. The International Trade Commission has reported to the President about an investigation into cast iron stoves being imported into the United States. The commission is equally divided on the question of whether the domestic industry producing cast iron stoves, stove parts and fireplace grates was being seriously injured as a result of the increased imports. The President decided to consider the negative determination as the finding of the commission and no import relief was granted.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Unalloyed unwrought zinc. The United States International Trade Commission has started an investigation to determine whether unwrought zinc, other than alloys of zinc, provided for in item 626.02 of the US tariff schedules, is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. A public hearing will be held in Washington on 21 March 1978. Requests for appearances should be with the secretary of the commission by 13 March 1978. A pre-hearing conference will be held also on 13 March 1978.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Imports of speciality steels under quota. The following table, derived from statistics made available by the United States Customs Service, shows the products which are subject to the United States quotas from the EEC for the 12 months 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978 and United States imports of the products concerned from the EEC during this period, as at 6 January 1978.

Pounds weight

Product	US import quotas for 12 months 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978	US imports during this period as at 6 Jan 1978
Sheets and strips of stainless steel (item 923.20)	32 600 000	26 006 738
Plates of stainless steel (item 923.21)	6 000 000	3 958 513
Bars of stainless steel (item 923.22)	5 200 000	4 435 506
Wire rods of stainless steel (item 923.23)	15 200 000	Quota filled
Alloy tool steel (item 923.26)	7 000 000	Quota filled

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842. (Alternative no 01-215 5870.)

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

European community news

Cyprus tells EEC to reconsider trade offer

On 22 December 1977 negotiations were opened for expanding the EEC's trade agreement with Cyprus. The object is to agree on a range of tariff concessions for Cyprus' most important agricultural exports to the community.

The EEC's offer at this stage comprises terms for a range of fresh fruit and vegetables (including citrus, grapes, potatoes, carrots and tomatoes), some preserved fruits, light wines and 'Cyprus sherry'. But the concessions proposed for fresh fruit and vegetables would be limited to a period each year largely outside the community's producing season.

Cyprus says that the periods chosen do not correspond with her own production season and that the limitation would thus make the tariff concessions almost worthless. She has therefore asked the community to reconsider its offer completely.

Inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Division 1, tel. 01-215 3472.

Applications invited for community loans for hydrocarbon projects

Applications for the 1978 allocation of interest-free loans for new technological developments in the exploration, production, transport or storage of hydrocarbons are being invited by the European commission. About 35 million European units of account (meua) – £23 million – is expected to be available for allocation.

The scheme – community projects in the hydrocarbon sector – was introduced in 1973 to support technological developments likely to improve the community's supplies of hydrocarbons or to use them more efficiently. So far loans totalling about 131 million units of account (mua) (£32.5 million) have been approved under the scheme. Of this 39 mua (£16 million) has gone to British firms.

Applications for the next round of loans must be presented in Brussels in the format required by the commission by 28 February 1978.

A Department of Energy booklet, entitled 'Community Projects in the Hydrocarbon Sector', has been prepared to help British industry to take advantage of the scheme. The booklet gives details of projects which have received funds from the community since the scheme started. Projects which have been successful in the past: have contained a high proportion of new technology or development of existing technology; have involved a substantial investment; have usually been in drilling, deep-water engineering, natural gas exploitation and secondary recovery, more than seismic work, storage facilities or the development of tools, eg for remote underwater handling; have been full-scale construction projects rather than pilot plants, feasibility studies or 'desk-top' studies; and have had a guaranteed demand, such as an oilfield operator undertaking to use the technology if the development work is successful.

Contractors submitting projects must demonstrate competence and good financial backing.

The booklet, and further information, can be obtained from Community and International Policy Division, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 5QJ, tel. 01-211 3809, or Offshore Supplies Office, Department of Energy, Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AS, tel. Glasgow 221 8777, ext. 408.

New protocol to EEC-Malta agreement

On 1 January this year a new protocol came into force which will govern EEC trading arrangements with Malta over the next three years. The effect of the additional protocol is to extend the first stage of the 1971 EEC/Malta agreement until the end of 1980, with certain supplementary provisions.

Most industrial goods from Malta will have duty-free entry to the EEC, whereas previously they have been eligible (under the agreement) for only a 70 per cent reduction, and there are additional concessions on a few processed food products. Duty-free entry will be limited for some textiles and clothing to annual community ceilings, outside which full duties will be payable.

Community exports to Malta will continue to benefit from tariff concessions actually applied on 1 July 1977, which are in many cases higher than those originally provided for in the agreement; these amount to preferences of between 1 per cent and 82 per cent, though the majority are in the range of 35 per cent to 50 per cent.

It is intended that negotiations on the terms of the agreement's second stage – which should lead to completely duty-free trade and customs union – will be conducted during 1980.

Inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Division 1, tel. 01-215 3472.

Jet head appointed

Dr Hans-Otto Wüster, a member of the directorate of programmes, budgets and planning at the European centre for nuclear research (Cern) has been appointed director of the joint European torus project (Jet) to be built at Culham, Oxfordshire. The appointment was made by the interim Jet council on 20 December.

The assistant director is to be Dr Paul Rebut, currently head of the Jet design team.

The chairman of the Jet management committee will be Prof Romano Toshi the present director of the Frascati Centre of CNEN.

Regions and young people allocated bulk of 1978 social fund money

Regions in economic difficulties and young people have been allocated over 80 per cent of the European social fund's commitments for 1978. In all fields of activity about £370 million has been allocated for commitments

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

Parliament

Multi-fibre arrangement renegotiation 101
Assistance for electonic components industry 101
Commissioner of Irish lights 102
European Coal and Steel Community 102
European trade mark 102

Overseas trade news

Selling to the French seminar 103
NTI 1654: Imports from the state trading area 106

Country data

Greece: EEC/Greece agreement 118
Netherlands 118

Statistics

Current account of UK balance of payments for December 127
Record tourism receipts of £850 million in third quarter 134
Registrations of British, community and foreign films 143

made during 1978 for operation taking place in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

The information was given to the Commons, in a reply to a parliamentary question, by John Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, on 11 January.

The allocations are as follows: regions in economic difficulties, £180 million (49.3 per cent); young people, £116 million (33.1 per cent); the handicapped, £32 million (8.6 per cent); those leaving agriculture and workers employed in or formerly employed in the textiles and clothing industries, £23 million (6.2 per cent); migrant workers and their families, £10 million (2.8 per cent); women, £5 million (1.4 per cent); pilot studies and preparatory studies, £1 million (0.3 per cent.)

Two new COST projects underway

Two new COST research and development projects have been set up. The new projects are COST project 43, which aims at establishing an experimental European network of unmanned ocean stations for providing meteorological and oceanographic data, and COST project 208 on research into optical-fibre communication systems.

These two projects now bring to a total of 16, the projects which have been implemented through the COST framework, including the establishment of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts which started life as COST project 70.

The international agreement for COST project 43 has been signed by Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden, as well as the UK. Belgium, Italy and Spain are also expected to take part in the project and the agreement makes provision for the additional participation of Iceland. Work under the project will consist of evaluation, testing and further development of existing components such as sensors and data-transmission systems.

Pilot networks will be set up in five selected regions to acquire experience in network management and to assess the transmission technique, and the project should make an essential contribution to eventual decisions on the setting up of an operational and standardised network covering the whole of Europe's maritime environment. The agreement allows four years for the completion of the work.

France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Sweden joined the UK in signing a memorandum of understanding for COST project 208. The main objective of this project is to co-ordinate and advance European research into the devices and theoretical basis needed for future application of optical-fibre communications, and in particular to undertake research into technological possibilities for the future which could lead to new or improved optical communication systems. The initial duration of the project will be three years.

Further details can be obtained as follows:

COST 43: Dr D. N. Axford, Meteorological Office, Beaufort Park, East Hampstead, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 3DN.

COST 208: Mr H. Banham, Post Office, Telecommunications HQ, 88 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PE.

COST (Coopération européenne dans le domaine de la recherche scientifique et technique) is a group comprising the nine EEC member states plus 10 other west European countries – Austria, Finland, Sweden, Greece, Turkey, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia – set up to promote collaboration in selected fields – data processing, telecommunications, new means of transport, oceanography, meteorology, metallurgy, pollution, agriculture, and food technology – and to launch projects of interest to members of the group. Participating states are free to select those COST projects which they wish to support.

General points on COST can be addressed to Mr J. P. Compton, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Proposed new fertiliser regulations

Proposals have been issued for new regulations concerning the sampling and analysis of fertilisers.

The main purpose of the proposed regulations would be to give effect to EEC directive 77/535 of 22 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of member states relating to methods of sampling and analysis for fertilisers.

The regulations would introduce a new sampling procedure for solid fertilisers, together with methods of analysis applicable to those fertilisers listed in directive 76/116 on the marketing of fertilisers. The latter directive has been implemented by the Fertilisers Regulations 1977, which control the composition and labelling of fertilisers. The new regulations will come into operation as soon as practicable in 1978.

For the sampling of liquid fertilisers, and methods of analysis for those fertilisers not listed in directive 76/116, the existing procedures will be maintained for the time being.

Copies of the proposals may be obtained from Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Branch, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Room 607, Eagle House, 90-96 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6HT, tel. 01-623 4266 ext. 280, or from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Chesser House, Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW, tel. 031-443 4020.

UK protests about lamb imports into France

The UK government has protested to the EEC commission about the French and Irish governments' arrangements under which Irish lamb is allowed completely free access into France from 1 January 1978.

The French government, however, is continuing to apply its national protective measures to imports of sheepmeat from the United Kingdom. These arrangements have been reached between the two governments concerned without any prior consultation with the UK government.

In a memorandum sent on 10 January the government points out that the consequence of this action will be severe and much heightened discrimination against UK exports to France.

The memorandum states that this discriminatory step is totally unacceptable and the United Kingdom government requests that the commission should now take action under the Rome treaty with a view to bringing this discrimination to an end.

Greece and Turkey: new arrangements for cotton yarn

Assurances from the Greek and Turkish industries have been secured by the EEC concerning the level of their exports into community markets of a number of textile products, including cotton yarn and cotton cloth. There will be limits both on exports to the community as a whole and to individual member states. The European commission is committed to ensuring that these limits are adhered to.

Imports from Greece and Turkey will be subject to surveillance licensing and will be counted within the global ceiling for products which are subject to such ceilings. These include cotton yarn and cotton cloth.

The EEC has reached similar understandings with Morocco and Tunisia, and, in respect of cotton yarn only, with Egypt. Spain and Portugal have not so far agreed to any voluntary restraint. They have however been notified of levels which should be adhered to and warned that safeguard action would be taken by the community if the levels are exceeded.

Community trade mark conference

The main theme of a conference entitled 'The community trade mark – where do we stand now' will be reports from those attending the oral hearing in Brussels in December on the proposed legislation for the European Economic Community trade mark. The conference, organised by European Study Conferences, will be held at the Royal Garden Hotel on 8 and 9 March.

The speakers include Edward Armitage, former comptroller-general of the Patent Office, who will chair the conference, and John Bushell, Bryan Harris, John Oakley, Gunther Peters, and I. J. G. Davis.

Further details are available from European Study Conferences Ltd, Kirby House, 31 High Street East, Uppingham, Rutland, Leicestershire LE15 9PY, tel. (057 282) 2711, telex 28604.

Suspension of the CCT

The Department of Trade is considering an application for total suspension of the common customs tariff (CCT) on the following white fish species:

CCT heading	Description
03.01 BI	Cod, coalfish, haddock, whiting, plaice and hake, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry
03.01 BII	Fillets of cod, coalfish, haddock, whiting, plaice and hake, fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for the processing industry
03.02 AIf)	Coalfish, whole, headless or in pieces, dried, salted or in brine, intended for the processing industry [1]
03.02 AIId)	Fillets of coalfish, dried, salted or in brine intended for the processing industry [1]

[1] CCT temporarily reduced to 7 per cent until 30 June 1978.

Interested parties wishing to make representations about the proposed suspensions should notify the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, in writing not later than 27 January 1978.

Inquiries: 01-215 3576.

EIB loan for UK power station scheme

A loan totalling the equivalent of £52.3 million (80 million units of account) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to the Electricity Council, London; the term is 15 years and the interest rate 8.65 per cent. The loan will help to meet the construction cost of a power station at Heysham, near Lancaster.

This plant should begin to come on stream early in 1980 at an estimated final cost of around £360 million, including initial fuel charge. It is being equipped with two advanced gas-cooled reactors designed for a net rated output of about 1 250 MW.

EEC rules of competition

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L327, 20 December 1977, contains the text of a commission decision dated 23 November 1977 relating to proceedings under article 85 of the treaty of Rome.

77/781/EEC. The General Electric Co Ltd, London/The Weir Group Ltd, Glasgow (Reference DGIV 29.428). The decision relates to the notification made to the European commission on 14 April 1977 by the General Electric Co Ltd, incorporated in the UK, of a joint-venture agreement entered into in March 1977 by it and one of its subsidiary companies, on the one part, with the Weir Group Ltd, incorporated in the United Kingdom, and one of its subsidiary companies, on the other part.

The agreement, for the development and production of sodium circulators for fast nuclear reactors, is for a duration of 10 years and such additional period as may be required to complete orders. It allocates to both parties separate fields of primary interest within which they are to contribute their respective expertise to the joint venture, and includes provisions for the licensing procedure to be followed on expiration of the agreement.

The commission considered that the agreement as notified included provisions which infringed article 85(1) of the treaty. The parties amended the agreement on 30 September 1977 and, subject to certain reporting obligations, the commission has granted an exemption under article 85(3) of the treaty from 14 April 1977 to continue for the duration of the agreement in accordance with its present terms, but not beyond 31 December 1989.

Further information can be obtained from the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0ET, tel. 01-215 5092.

Possible dumping of heavy steel forgings from Japan

The European commission has received information alleging that imports into the community of heavy steel forgings having a unit weight exceeding 30 tonnes or constituting part of an entire piece of a total weight exceeding 30 tonnes [1] originating in Japan are being effected in such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to the community producers of similar products.

In conjunction with the member states, the commission has accordingly begun an inquiry of the matter at community level in order to examine whether suitable measures should eventually be taken either on the basis of regulation (EEC) 459/68 on protection against dumping or the granting of bounties or subsidies by countries which are not members of the European Economic Community, as amended by regulations (EEC) 2011/73 and (EEC) 1411/77, or regulation (EEC) 1439/74 relating to common rules for imports.

Any information relating to the matter may be sent in writing to the Commission of the European Economic Communities, Directorate-General for External Relations, 200 rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium. It would be helpful if copies of any representations to the commission could also be sent to the Department of Trade's Anti-Dumping Unit, Room 344, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

[1] The products under consideration are generally declared under the following finished product headings:

CCT heading no	Products
ex 84.05	Steam turbines
ex 84.07	Hydraulic turbines
ex 84.08	Gas turbines
ex 84.59	Nuclear reactor parts
ex 84.63	Alternators
ex 84.63	Crank and transmission shafts

Dealers to observe ECSC pricing rules for some steel products

Following the meeting of the EEC council of ministers on 19 and 20 December 1977, the commission has introduced a number of new measures designed to assist the recovery of the steel market. Notices to importers 1650 and 1652, the latter published in *Trade and Industry* of 13 January, gave details of the new rules for surveillance licensing of imports and of the basic prices to be used for comparison with the imported prices of various iron and steel products in order to determine the duties which might be imposed on them. In addition to these measures affecting imports, commission decision 3002/77/ECSC, published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L352, 31 December 1977, set out rules to be observed by dealers.

The new rules mean that dealers making sales ex-stock within the community, in their own name and on their own account, of concrete reinforcing bar, merchant bars and hot-rolled wide strip, irrespective of the origin of these products, are required with effect from 31 December 1977 to charge prices which are not lower than community producers' list prices, taking account of all reductions and increases included therein and of the conditions of sale.

Dealers also have to certify in respect of each sale that the prices agreed conform to the requirement above. The certificate is to be in the form reproduced below.

Under article 47 of the treaty of Paris the commission is empowered to check that dealers are observing these rules and can impose fines under article 64 of the treaty if the rules are disregarded.

Inquiries: it may be necessary for difficulties to be referred to directorate E (Steel) of directorate-general III of the European commission, tel. Brussels 7350040. However, in the first place inquiries may be directed to Iron and Steel Division, Department of Industry, tel. 01-212 6012.

CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY (MODEL)

1 Identification of product
- 1.1 Exact designation of product as in the statistical nomenclature
- 1.2 Number of order

2 Origin
- 2.1 Original producer (name of manufacturing company)
  (Attach copy of any certificate of conformity issued in respect of previous transactions in which the goods were involved)
- 2.2 Most recent supplier

3 Destination
- 3.1 User: name, address
- 3.2 Merchant: name, address

4 Tonnage
- 4.1 Total tonnage
- 4.2 Breakdown by sample tonnages
- 4.3 Specification by dimension and quality

5 Conformity of invoiced price with minimum price
- 5.1 Effective price per tonne, free-at-frontier/free destination, per specification
- 5.2 Effective price ex basing point per specification
  whereof: basis price
  all extras
- 5.3 When applicable, rebates allowed and grounds for these

6 Any particular comments

My role in Europe—Silkin

Protection of the UK's interests is the guiding philosophy of John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in EEC agriculture ministers' discussions. Now that transition is over, more decisions will be taken in Brussels and it is for that reason he concentrated in his speech, to the Farmers' Club in London on 11 January, on his EEC responsibilities – his Brussels connection.

The most important point to recognise, Mr Silkin said, was that ministerial discussions in Brussels – the council meetings – were about the national interests of nine separate, independent countries. He knew that to many people the ideal of a united Europe was still very strong; and very often a president of the agricultural council – and presumably of the other councils too – expected, and would continue to expect, ministers to find a solution 'for the sake of Europe'. 'But you would obviously not expect any minister to tell his own parliament that it was true that a decision that had been reached greatly injured his own people, but he had happily agreed for the sake of Europe. Quite understandably – indeed rightly – each minister tries to protect the interests of his own country. That philosophy should, I believe, be the guiding principle of a British minister as it is of his continental colleagues: certainly it will always be mine,' he said.

He believed that one of the cardinal errors of the Conservative government at the time of Britain's entry into the EEC was its failure to realise that the rest of the EEC had wanted the UK to join the community as much, at least, as UK pro-Europeans did. Unfortunately this failure had led to their accepting in the treaty of accession terms which did not adequately safeguard important national interests.

Mr Silkin gave an illustration drawn from his ministerial responsibilities outside agriculture – from fisheries. It was at the time of the treaty of accession that the country's rights in relation to fish in the waters under UK sovereignty or jurisdiction had been seriously put at risk, possibly through fear that the door to entry might be shut.

Now that the waters under UK jurisdiction had increased to 200 miles, they had become among the richest in the world. Properly conserved, managed and controlled by the UK, there could be enough fish not only for Britain's purposes, but also for European partners as well. But modern technology and the coming of industrial fishing had brought the threat of extinction to many species of fish. 'The fight to conserve not only the fish but the livelihoods of those of our fellow citizens who live by fishing is now a major task,' he said.

'To achieve a satisfactory outcome I will have to overcome the demands of many of our European partners who have grown to expect an unchallenged "catch-as-catch-can" and who understandably point out that we raised no objection at the time of entry. How much easier, how much better it would have been to have fully safeguarded our position at the time of entry.'

Mr Silkin said that the same philosophy of mute acceptance dominated the entry negotiations on agriculture also. Much more could have been done to preserve the UK's various marketing boards had the will been there. He was delighted that commissioner Gundelach had now recognised the importance of the milk marketing boards to the consumption of liquid milk. But it had been a long struggle and it had not ended yet. Agreement of the council of ministers had to be obtained before the UK could be assured of the permanency of the arrangements. Another British innovation – beef premiums – had, he believed, been secured permanently, but not without a fight that had lasted for a good three years.

Mr Silkin continued, 'I have given you these illustrations because each of them shows the constraints and limitations under which the British minister of agriculture now operates and under which he will increasingly operate in the years ahead. Because each time an EEC policy is established in any area a new and permanent constraint is introduced into future national policies. Furthermore, to achieve anything that is in our own British interests we have to convince our eight partners that it is right for them to allow us to have it. And what may seem fair and equitable to us is not necessarily seen in the same way in other countries.'

On the vexed question of the calculation of pigmeat monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), Mr Silkin said that pigmeat, in practice, was not subject to intervention; in common with poultry meat it was, in effect, a walking cereal. It followed in all logic that pigmeat MCAs should be calculated in the same way as those for poultry meat – a calculation that would make all the difference to Britain's pig producers and processors.

The French and Italians now thought similarly and agreed that changes were needed. But there were some countries whose national interests would be hurt by such a recalculation. Nobody should be misled into thinking that there was any simple way of persuading them otherwise by, for example, devaluing the green pound. These countries had been adamant in refusing to accept any change in the present arrangements.

The commission had promised to study the problems posed by MCAs many months ago but had still not produced its report so that now the question was likely to be taken up in the discussions on the price review. He hoped that the commission's report would make it clear that changes had to be made, for member countries only accepted measures they did not like if the pressures on them became irresistible, or if they recognised that it was necessary to do so in order to achieve a satisfactory overall settlement. There were no easy routes to success where the interests of member countries were in conflict. 'But I intend to do my utmost to secure the improvement our pigmeat industry needs.

'I hope pig producers are by now aware of the EEC-type constraints on the UK minister of agriculture,' he said. 'I had, for example, eventually to stop the pig subsidy last year because of a judgment of the European court. And, although it can be argued that I had managed to pump £17 million into the industry, the fact is that I could not – unlike most of my predecessors – have continued the subsidy indefinitely.'

Theoretically, he said, the same process, applied to any change in the value of a green currency in that, technically, it was for the commission to propose a change and for the council to accept or reject the proposal. But in practice, countries which wished to change their representative rates were not opposed, although they must have the commission's approval, since it was the commission that made the proposal. In practice, it was normally for the member state itself to decide in its own national interest whether a change was required. This was, in effect, one major area where the constraints imposed by Brussels were much less rigid than originally envisaged.

Mr Silkin said the continuance and development of the green currency system had not itself been envisaged in 1973; it had been necessary because market currencies had continued to be highly unstable. The green currency system had continued because it had given each member country of the

Silkin : 'No dogma about level of green pound.'

community a measure of national control over its domestic price level for major foodstuffs. Until much greater stability was attained, member countries would not lightly give up this advantage of the system. 'In this country I am never short of advice on the amount by which the green pound should be devalued – ranging from 12½ per cent down to nil, but it is significant that no responsible body of opinion to the best of my knowledge argues that we should bring the green rate down to the market rate of sterling straight away. The debate is about degree, not principle.'

He continued, 'Our position is very clear. We have no dogma about the level of the green pound. It was last devalued eight months ago at the 1977 price fixing. But in a system which offers a measure of national control, it is obvious that a major importing country like the United Kingdom has to weigh the advantages of giving agriculture extra incentives to expand against the disadvantages of increasing the price level. It is a question of striking a balance in the national interest. It will be for my colleagues and myself to judge the timing and amount of the next changes.'

Mr Silkin said that he understood those sections of the industry that urged him to go for a large devaluation, because they would like a price increase and a reduction in the adverse effects on them of imports into the UK subsidised by high MCAs. But a minister of the crown could not work in the isolation of his own department. He had to take into account also the general effect that his measures would have. Too large a devaluation would put at risk the whole of the government's counter-inflation policy, a policy which had brought nearer the goal of single-figure inflation. The strengthening of the pound had by itself reduced MCAs by nine percentage points since autumn 1976.

'I hope I have shown that, in my view at least, the community works much less in relation to great designs of European unity or fraternity and much more in relation to difficult – even tortuous – decisions on concrete problems. The "nitty gritty" is *not* an inevitable minor part of the EEC set up. The detail to a large extent constitutes the EEC itself just as it constitutes the common agricultural policy. Discussions in the council of agricultural ministers are not about visions in the sky, but about the prices of food on earth,' he said.

A UK minister, however, must avoid concentrating on tactics alone. The government also had to be concerned with strategy. Such a strategy must recognise that the UK was a member of the community and must seek to obtain the right policies for the EEC as a whole. One major strategic aim must be to reduce the EEC's structural surpluses. Stability of production was a laudable aim, and certainly a small surplus was better than a shortfall. But a system which perpetuated and aggravated surplus must be changed. Measures like the community-based butter subsidy which he had obtained last year were, in the long run, no substitute for a sensible price policy. 'It really is not good enough to claim that you are reducing a surplus by selling it at cut-rate prices to the Russians, when you are inhibiting adequate consumption and stimulating over-production by over-pricing within the community. Our first vital aim is therefore to reduce the real level of common prices. This will necessarily take years to achieve though I am glad to note that there seems now to be a more general realisation of the need for price restraint than I experienced at last year's price fixing. We have set ourselves a four-year strategy to deal with this problem. I am sure that British farmers want to produce food for people to eat, not for intervention agencies to store,' he said.

Mr Silkin said there ought also to be a less disruptive system of trading with non-EEC countries. Of course, these countries were aware, when Britain joined the EEC that the UK market would inevitably contract for them. 'When I visited Australia and New Zealand last year they did not complain so much about this, but that they now met subsidised community competition in the other markets they have sought to gain to compensate for their losses in the UK. I have heard the phrase "legalised dumping" used about continental MCA-assisted products sent to this country; the phrase can sometimes be applied more reasonably to export restitutions.'

'Finally,' he said, 'we must restrain the EEC's bureaucratic tendencies. I for one, was cheered last year when commissioner Gundelach stated that he was not in favour of harmonisation for harmonisation's sake. But there are still far too many examples of hampering proposals emanating from Brussels which bear no relation to practical common-sense. Time and money spent arguing the meaning of the words "ice cream" prevent us from getting to grips with real problems.'

ONE CALL IS ALL IT TAKES TO AVOID COSTLY SLIP UPS

Next time your European transit problems are driving you bananas, ring Geest International Freight - on Ipswich 217272. For Geest offer the most comprehensive and reliable *independent* North Sea operation. Six times a week, between Ipswich and Rotterdam. With purpose-built terminals and a comprehensive range of containers, Geest can take almost any load you can offer. From cosmetics to construction equipment. And provide, as a matter of course, a fast, reliable, door-to-door service - when others just talk about it. If by now you feel that Geest is a different type of shipping concept, call us today. You will soon find we're not just one of the bunch.

Geest north sea line

Geest International Freight Ltd. Geest House Hadleigh Road Ipswich IP2 0DH Tel: Ipswich (0473) 217272/7 Telex: 98155

Still small enough to care

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1976	1970	£ million	£ million			£ million 18,041	10,528	1,830	1,929	£ million		
1970	100.0	31,696	9,453	2,130	1,799	444	325	68	−16	695	−25	720
1971	101.8	32,675	9,682	1,991	1,930	92	−148	52	18	1,058	280	778
1972	104.2	34,542	9,797	1,739	2,071	34	−145	48	15	106	−702	808
1973	110.4	36,062	10,253	1,753	2,414	1,321	597	102	379	−909	−2,353	1,444
1974	109.5	35,361	10,287	2,028	2,414	596	634	81	−109	−3,537	−5,194	1,657
1975	107.9	35,257	10,062	1,745	2,034	−743	−429	−111	−65	−1,647	−3,203	1,556
1976	110.1	35,405	9,724	1,659	1,974	66	5	23	9	−1,227	−3,571	2,344
1977										59	−1,657	1,716
1976 1st qtr.	110 2	8,829	2,489	405	471	44	0	26	33	−65	−538	473
2nd qtr.	109.6	8,797	2,425	407	489	−57	−66	−20	−45	−350	−907	557
3rd qtr.	109.8	8,880	2,435	421	506	−1	−2	14	16	−446	−1,144	698
4th qtr.	110.8	8,899	2,375	426	508	80	73	3	5	−366	−982	616
1977 1st qtr.	109.8	8,761	2,248	419	507	155	125	51	102	−514	−928	414
2nd qtr.	110.0	8,665	2,231	432	509	235	164	39	−5	−305	−723	418
3rd qtr.	109.9	8,796	2,262	455	528	−81	−45	6	−44	405	−44	449
4th qtr.										473	38	435 e
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−0.3	−1.1	−2.8	+5.0	+2.2							
on a year earlier	+0.2	−1.2	−7.6	+7.1	+4.2							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Export	Import
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices	monthly averages	(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)				at 1970 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 15,895	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1970 7,907	1970 7,932
1971	100.3	99.4	100.0	108.5	80.0	9.4	104.6	109.0	119.4	775.8	3.4	130.9	106.7	104.2
1972	102.5	102.0	105.8	138.6	85.7	7.1	109.2	114.8	134.8	854.9	3.7	147.3	107.1	116.7
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.1	93.5	9.1	144.5	123.2	152.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	122.2	133.8
1974	106.9	108.8	109.9	102.8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	179.6	599.7[1]	2.6[1]	302.7[1]	132.0	136.4
1975	101.6	102.3	107.9	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	227.6	929.0	3.9	150.0[1]	126.1	126.5
1976	102.2	103.5	108.1	104.7	157.1	16.5	299.0	219.6	263.3	1,269.8[1]	5.4[1]	120.4[1]	136.6	134.3
1977			105.7 p				340.2 p	261.7 p		1,378.2	5.8	155.3[1]	148.4	142.3
1977 1st qtr.	103.6	105.7	105.0	104	174.1	16.5	341.5	248.0	280.2	1,330.2	5.6	..	141.9	142.4
2nd qtr.	102.2	103.1	103.9	102	181.9	17.4	347.7	259.2	285.2	1,330.4	5.6	159.2	149.9	144.8
3rd qtr.	102.7	103.8	106.8	112	184.7	16.5	340.5	267.7	288.4	1,420.8	6.0	150.5	153.7	142.0
4th qtr			107.2 p				331.0 p	272.0 p		1,431.5	6.1	157.2	148.0	139.9
1977 Jan.	103.7	105.6	106.7	93	172.4	16.6	337.8	244.9	278.1	1,338.2	5.7	..	142.2	153.9
Feb.	103.5	105.7	105.7	118	174.1	16.2	339.5	248.2	278.7	1,331.4	5.6	150.5	139.5	133.9
Mar.	103.6	105.9	103.1	102	175.8	16.7	347.2	250.8	283.8	1,321.1	5.6	157.3	144.1	139.5
Apr.	102.5	103.7	103.4	108	180.3	17.5	349.7	255.4	283.1	1,322.6	5.6	158.5	150.5	139.2
May	103.7	105.3	104.4	108	181.7	17.1	348.3	259.8	286.2	1,315.9	5.6	161.2	146.1	143.9
June	100.2	100.3	103.8	90	183.6	17.7	345.2	262.4	286.2	1,352.9	5.7	157.8	153.2	151.3
July	102.8	104.3	107.0	109	183.8	17.6	344.5	265.8	286.5	1,402.2	5.9	152.7	153.5	149.3
Aug.	102.7	103.5	107.2	124	184.7	16.5	338.8	268.1	288.7	1,413.8	6.0	154.1	152.0	131.9
Sept.	102.7	103.7	106.2	103	185.7	15.6	338.1	269.2	290.1	1,446.4	6.1	144.7	155.7	144.9
Oct.	101.4 p	102.4 p	105.4	118	186.5	14.1	333.8	271.0	294.6 p	1,433.4	6.1	153.4	150.0	140.4
Nov.			106.1	106	187.4	13.0	330.2 p	271.8 p		1,432.9	6.1	155.6	142.9	133.2
Dec.			109½p				328.9 p	273.3 p		1,428.1	6.0	162.7	151.2 p	146.2 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	—	−0.1	+0.4	+1.2	+1.4		−2.8	+1.6	+1.7	+0.8			−3½	−1½
on a year earlier	+0.1	−0.9	−1.2	+4.1	+14.2		+0.3	+16.3	+8.9	+8.7			+4½	+1

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate e Estimate .. Not available [1] Average of available months

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for December

In December 1977 the current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £65 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £80 million, seasonally adjusted, and the balance on services and other transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £145 million.

In the fourth quarter of 1977, there was a current account surplus of £473 million compared with a surplus of £405 million in the previous quarter.

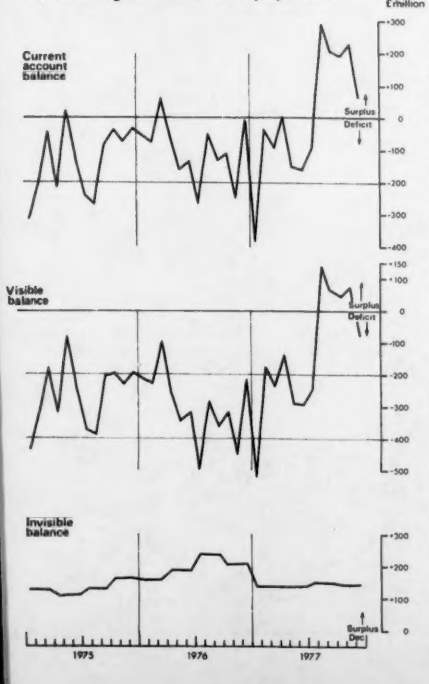
In 1977 as a whole the current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £59 million compared with a deficit of £1,227 million in 1976.

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods	Invisible balance: Services and other current transactions
1975	−1 647	−3 203	+1 556
1976	−1 227	−3 571	+2 344
1977	+59	−1 657	+1 716
1976			
1st qtr	−65	−538	+473
2nd	−350	−907	+557
3rd	−446	−1 144	+698
4th	−366	−982	+616
1977			
1st qtr	−514	−928	+414
2nd	−305	−723	+418
3rd	+405	−44	+449
4th	+473	+38	+435 [1]
1977			
July	−96	−245	+149 [2]
August	+286	+136	+150 [2]
September	+215	+65	+150 [2]
October	+191	+46	+145 [1]
November	+217	+72	+145 [1]
December	+65	−80	+145 [1]

[1] These figures are or include projections and are subject to revision as information becomes available. [2] One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

Analysis of the current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments



Visible trade

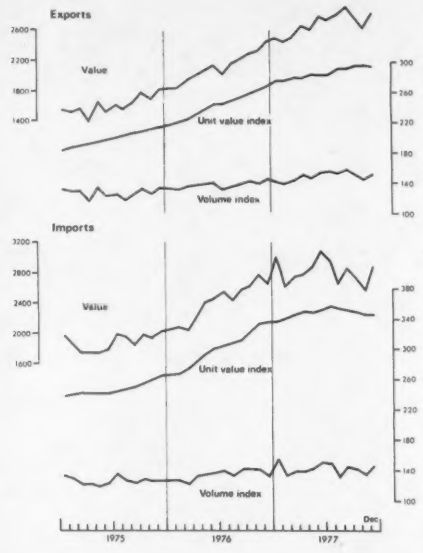
Summary (figures on a balance of payments basis) (see tables 1 and 3)

In December, there was a deficit on visible trade of £80 million, following a surplus of £72 million in November. Total exports rose by £168 million in December, and total imports were up by £320 million partly because of erratic movements in the level of oil imports.

United Kingdom Trade

on a balance of payments basis seasonally adjusted (except Unit Value Index)

Value £ million f.o.b. Indices 1970 = 100



In terms of volume, exports rose by 6 per cent in December, and imports by 10 per cent, in both cases from comparatively low November levels. There was little change in either the export or import unit value indices in December.

In the fourth quarter, there was a visible trade surplus of £38 million, compared with a deficit of £44 million in the previous quarter. This improvement occurred despite a reduction of about £110 million in the surplus on trade in erratic items (ie North Sea installations, precious stones, ships and aircraft) and an increase of £79 million in the deficit on trade in oil. The value of both exports and imports in the fourth quarter was depressed by the effects of the US east coast docks strike in October and November. Exports in the fourth quarter were valued at £8,239 million, 2 per cent (£184 million) below the third quarter level, with shipments of oil down by £141 million. By volume, total exports in the fourth quarter fell by 3½ per cent from the relatively buoyant third quarter level. The value of imports, at £8,201 million, was 3 per cent (£266 million) below the third quarter level, with volume down by 1½ per cent. In the fourth quarter, the export unit value index rose by 2 per cent, while the import unit value index, reflecting the strengthening of sterling and some easing of world commodity prices, fell by 2 per cent; the terms of trade index rose by 4 per cent.

For 1977 as a whole, the deficit on visible trade was £1,657 million, a reduction of £1,914 million compared with 1976. Of this the fall in the deficit on trade in oil was £1,168 million (61 per cent of the total reduction). Total exports were valued at £32,174 million, 27 per cent higher than in 1976, while imports, at £33,831 million, rose by 17 per cent. In volume terms, exports were up by 8½ per cent, and imports by 6 per cent. The terms of trade index rose by 2 per cent, the result of an 18 per cent increase in the export unit value index and a 16 per cent rise in the import unit value index.

Table 1 Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1975	19 461	22 664	−3 203
1976	25 416	28 987	−3 571
1977 p	32 174	33 831	−1 657
1975			
1st qtr	4 664	5 608	−944
2nd	4 632	5 289	−657
3rd	4 828	5 802	−974
4th	5 337	5 965	−628
1976			
1st qtr	5 642	6 180	−538
2nd	6 242	7 149	−907
3rd	6 429	7 573	−1 144
4th	7 103	8 085	−982
1977			
1st qtr r	7 457	8 385	−928
2nd r	8 055	8 778	−723
3rd r	8 423	8 467	−44
4th p	8 239	8 201	+38
1977			
July r	2 733	2 978	−245
August r	2 796	2 660	+136
September r	2 894	2 829	+65
October r	2 771	2 725	+46
November r	2 650	2 578	+72
December p	2 818	2 898	−80
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	−2	−3	

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Table 2 Invisibles[1]

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1975	11 098	9 542	+1 556
1976	14 016	11 672	+2 344
1975			
1st qtr	2 656	2 286	+370
2nd	2 696	2 370	+326
3rd	2 771	2 396	+375
4th	2 975	2 490	+485
1976			
1st qtr	3 152	2 679	+473
2nd	3 355	2 798	+557
3rd	3 669	2 971	+698
4th	3 840	3 224	+616
1977			
1st qtr	3 752	3 338	+414
2nd	3 877	3 459	+418
3rd	4 024	3 575	+449
1977			
October			+145 [2]
November			+145 [2]
December			+145 [2]

[1] See note 6. [2] These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

Exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

The quarterly comparisons for some of the component series are affected by the inclusion in the July export figures, on an overseas trade statistics basis, of North Sea oil production installations valued at around £150 million, which are excluded from the figures on a balance of payments basis (see note 10). Where appropriate, the percentage movements of exports excluding North Sea installations are given in brackets so that the area and commodity analyses can be more readily considered in relation to the movements of total exports on a balance of payments basis.

Area analysis (see table 4). In the fourth quarter, the value of exports to the developed countries fell by 5 per cent (2½ per cent) in comparison with the previous quarter. Deliveries to the EEC fell marginally, while the value of goods despatched to the rest of western Europe declined by 8½ per cent (rose by 2 per cent). Exports to north America were 11 per cent lower, reflecting in part the US east coast dock strike in October and November, and the value of goods despatched to the other developed countries was down by 6 per cent. Exports to the developing countries taken together rose by 7 per cent in the fourth quarter; shipments to the oil exporting countries were up by 2 per cent, while exports to the other developing countries rose by 12 per cent. The value of shipments to the centrally planned economies, which has fluctuated considerably in recent months, fell by 21 per cent.

Commodity analysis (see tables 5, 6 and 7). The value of exports of manufactured goods in the fourth quarter was 2 per cent lower (marginally higher) than in the previous quarter, with a volume fall of 5 per cent (3½ per cent). Within this broad group of commodities, the value of machiney and transport equipment exports fell by 4 per cent (rose slightly). Exports of machinery (the group which includes North Sea installations) declined by 5 per cent (rose by 1½ per cent) by value and by 5½ per cent (1 per cent) by volume in the fourth quarter. Exports of road motor vehicles rose by 3 per cent in value and deliveries of other transport equipment were 1½ per cent

Table 3 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis

Indices 1970 = 100

	Unit values (Not seasonally adjusted)			Volume (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[1]	Exports	Imports
1975	198.5	246.1	80.7	126.1	126.5
1976	240.6	300.3	80.1	136.6	134.3
1977 p	284.4	348.1	81.7	148.4	142.3
1975 1st quarter	184.9	240.9	76.8	129.4	127.9
2nd quarter	193.4	241.5	80.1	123.2	122.0
3rd quarter	202.2	247.5	81.7	121.8	128.4
4th quarter	210.1	260.9	80.5	130.2	127.5
1976 1st quarter	219.0	269.1	81.4	132.2	126.2
2nd quarter	234.2	292.6	80.0	137.8	134.7
3rd quarter	247.4	308.2	80.3	134.9	138.0
4th quarter	261.7	331.0	79.1	141.5	138.2
1977 1st quarter	274.5	341.4	80.4	141.9	142.4
2nd quarter r	280.9	350.7	80.1	149.9	144.8
3rd quarter r	288.4	353.6	81.5	153.7	142.0
4th quarter p	293.9	346.8	84.8	148.0	139.9
1977 July r	283.9	356.5	79.6	153.5	149.3
August r	289.4	352.9	82.0	152.0	131.9
September r	291.8	351.4	83.0	155.7	144.9
October	293.1	349.5	83.9	150.0	140.4
November r	294.2	345.0	85.3	142.9	133.2
December p	294.5	345.4	85.3	151.2	146.2
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	+2	−2	+4	−3½	−1½

[1] Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Table 4 Exports: areas[1] Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

		Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil-exporting countries	Other	
1976	25 769	9 168	4 272	3 097	1 944	3 147	3 360	726
1977 p	32 957	12 042	5 548	3 824	2 098	4 283	4 160	904
1976 4th quarter p	7 225	2 627	1 246	837	481	912	909	186
1977 1st quarter r	7 573	2 765	1 294	893	539	997	888	199
2nd quarter r	8 315	3 050	1 447	953	514	1 060	1 010	239
3rd quarter	8 621	3 124	1 467	1 047	539	1 101	1 066	261
4th quarter p	8 448	3 104	1 339	930	506	1 125	1 197	206
1977 October r	2 837	1 057	497	288	148	367	374	64
November r	2 698	1 000	418	285	174	373	398	72
December p	2 913	1 047	425	357	184	385	425	69
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	−2	−½	−8½	−11	−6	+2	+12	−21

[1] See note 2. r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

Table 5 Exports: commodity classes[1] Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment[2]								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery[2]	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment[3]	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1976	25 769	1 629	776	1 255	21 338	10 125	7 060	2 226	839	3 045	2 345	934	4 889	709
1977 p	32 957	2 218	934	2 067	26 800	12 337	8 588	2 673	1 076	3 867	2 867	1 147	6 582	938
1976 4th quarter	7 225	472	232	397	5 910	2 734	1 910	601	246	860	653	267	1 396	183
1977 1st quarter r	7 573	505	251	479	6 158	2 755	1 944	621	203	897	682	287	1 527	215
2nd quarter r	8 315	539	226	542	6 715	3 033	2 063	664	285	952	754	284	1 750	245
3rd quarter r	8 621	583	232	594	7 034	3 344	2 351	684	292	1 030	742	296	1 584	239
4th quarter p	8 448	591	225	451	6 893	3 205	2 230	703	296	988	690	280	1 721	240
1977 October r	2 837	201	77	151	2 276	1 050	736	239	82	321	236	93	590	78
November r	2 698	177	75	152	2 242	1 029	741	214	83	319	208	91	565	84
December p	2 913	213	74	149	2 376	1 126	754	250	131	348	246	96	566	78
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	−2	+1½	−2½	−24	−2	−4	−5	+3	+1½	−4	−7	−5	+8½	+½

[1] See note 2. [2] Includes North Sea installations. [3] Not seasonally adjusted. r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

higher. Taken together the volume of exports of transport equipment was 6 per cent lower. Chemical exports fell by 4 per cent in value and by 3½ per cent in volume, while shipments of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures were down by 7 per cent in value and by 9½ per cent in volume. The value of textile exports fell by 5 per cent, with volume 7 per cent lower. The value of exports of other manufactured goods rose by 8½ per cent, mainly reflecting deliveries of precious stones. Total exports of non-manufactured goods were down by 10 per cent in the fourth quarter. Within this broad category, shipments of food, beverages and tobacco were up by 1½ per cent. Deliveries of basic materials fell by 2½ per cent in value with volume down by 1½ per cent. Fuel exports fell by 24 per cent in value in the fourth quarter, principally due to a lower volume of exports of crude oil.

Table 6 Exports: volume indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment[1]						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery[1]	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
Weights	1 000	64	34	26	844	410	276	134	97	119	49	169
1976	139.4	156	122	108	140	133	135	130	171	108	124	168
1977 p	152.4	170	130	141	152	138	140	133	186	122	127	193
1976 4th quarter	144.6	161	131	122	144	134	134	136	180	111	130	176
1977 1st quarter	144.3	165	138	134	144	129	131	126	176	118	132	184
2nd quarter	155.0	164	122	144	154	139	138	137	185	131	129	204
3rd quarter	157.4	177	131	157	158	147	149	140	195	126	128	189
4th quarter p	152.7	175	129	127	150	137	141	131	187	114	119	194
1977 October	154.2	176	131	129	149	136	141	129	183	116	121	197
November	146.3	155	128	125	147	132	140	121	181	103	115	192
December p	157.5	194	128	127	154	142	142	144	198	123	121	193
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	−3	−1	−1½	−19	−5	−7	−5½	−6	−3½	−9½	−7	+2½

[1] Includes North Sea production installations. p Provisional estimates

Table 7 Exports: unit value indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
1976	240.1	213	240	553	234	245	250	234	238	228	202	221
1977 p	284.3	256	278	663	278	295	296	293	281	256	247	260
1976 4th quarter	261.7	229	262	608	256	269	273	260	259	247	222	239
1977 1st quarter	274.4	238	276	643	268	284	288	275	272	255	235	249
2nd quarter	280.7	252	285	666	274	288	288	288	280	258	244	256
3rd quarter	288.3	265	279	679	281	300	300	300	286	251	252	265
4th quarter p	293.9	267	272	667	289	309	308	310	288	259	258	269
1977 October	293.1	269	271	664	287	306	305	309	288	260	256	270
November p	294.1	266	271	672	289	309	309	310	288	259	258	269
December p	294.5	266	273	664	290	311	311	311	289	258	261	269
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	+2	+½	−2½	−2	+2½	+3	+3	+3½	+1	+3½	+2½	+1½

p Provisional estimates.

Table 8 Imports: commodity classes[1] Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures						
									Machinery and transport equipment[2]					
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery[2]	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment[3]	Other	Miscellaneous
1976	31 155	4 983	5 645	11 262	3 218	1 999	6 045	8 853	6 386	4 637	1 398	351	2 467	411
1977 p	36 517	5 951	5 234	13 523	3 561	2 470	7 492	11 356	8 327	5 736	2 085	506	3 029	452
1976 4th quarter	8 727	1 404	1 510	3 230	927	568	1 735	2 541	1 830	1 293	416	95	711	92
1977 1st quarter r	8 942	1 488	1 393	3 360	984	627	1 750	2 660	1 893	1 287	472	125	767	108
2nd quarter r	9 558	1 566	1 352	3 480	860	619	2 001	2 942	2 208	1 603	482	163	734	121
3rd quarter r	9 093	1 548	1 272	3 302	867	624	1 811	2 845	2 095	1 420	554	120	749	125
4th quarter p	8 924	1 349	1 218	3 380	849	600	1 930	2 910	2 131	1 427	577	99	779	98
1977 October r	3 011	442	404	1 148	292	207	649	995	742	479	192	49	254	36
November r	2 747	448	345	1 054	260	198	596	891	629	446	165	27	262	29
December p	3 166	459	470	1 178	297	196	686	1 023	760	502	220	23	263	33
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	−2	−13	−4	+2½	−2	−3½	+6½	+2½	+1½	+½	+4	−17	+4	−22

[1] See note 2. [2] Includes North Sea production installations. [3] Not seasonally adjusted. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Commodity analysis (see tables 8, 10 and 11). The strengthening of sterling coupled with the easing of commodity prices has led to falls in import prices in the fourth quarter for most of the major commodity groups. In this period, the value of imports of food, beverages and tobacco fell by 13 per cent compared with the previous quarter, mainly attributable to lower volume. Fuel imports were down by 4 per cent, entirely due to lower prices; volume was unchanged. Between the quarters, imports of industrial materials in total rose by 2½ per cent in value because of higher import of precious stones. The underlying trend in the volume of imports of industrial materials remains flat, partly reflecting continuing low levels of industrial production in the UK. Within this broad group, imports of basic materials fell by 2 per cent in value, with volume up marginally, and chemical imports declined in both value and volume, by 3½ per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Although imports of other semi-manufactures were up 6½ per cent in value, with volume rising by 7½ per cent, this was more than accounted for by higher arrivals of precious stones. Imports of finished manufactures, in aggregate, which increased sharply in December following the fall in November, rose by 2½ per cent in value and 2 per cent in volume in the fourth quarter; excluding North Sea installations, imports were up 1 per cent in value and 1½ per cent in volume. Within finished manufactures deliveries of machinery (the group which includes North Sea installations) rose marginally in value, with volume up by 1 per cent, but machinery imports excluding these installations fell by 2 per cent in value and were unchanged in volume. The value of road motor vehicle imports was up by 4 per cent from a high third quarter level; in contrast the value of other transport equipment imports fell by 17 per cent, the result of lower deliveries of aircraft. For these groups combined, import volume was down by 3 per cent. Other finished manufactures (which includes consumer goods) rose by 4 per cent in both value and volume.

Area analysis (see table 9). In the fourth quarter of 1977, the value of imports from the developed countries fell by 1 per cent compared with the previous quarter. Deliveries from the EEC rose only slightly over this period. Arrivals from the rest of western Europe rose by 20 per cent, entirely reflecting

Table 9 Imports: areas[1] Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

		Developed countries				Developing countries		
	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil-exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1976	31 155	11 385	4 577	4 217	2 116	4 207	3 511	1 109
1977 p	36 517	14 044	5 523	4 926	2 672	3 695	4 254	1 349
1976 4th quarter	8 727	3 242	1 281	1 191	616	1 134	968	276
1977 1st quarter r	8 942	3 337	1 284	1 261	634	1 029	1 119	325
2nd quarter r	9 558	3 495	1 643	1 285	712	976	1 056	333
3rd quarter r	9 093	3 597	1 179	1 305	636	900	1 106	369
4th quarter p	8 924	3 616	1 417	1 074	690	790	973	322
1977 October r	3 011	1 195	446	383	235	260	334	118
November r	2 747	1 140	424	326	210	212	322	97
December p	3 166	1 281	547	365	245	318	317	108
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	−2	+½	+20	−18	+8½	−12	−12	−13

[1] See note 2. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Table 10 Imports: volume indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment[1]			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery[1]	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
Weights	1 000	227	105	427	151	60	216	229	166	133	33	63
1976	133.5	101	87	127	93	150	145	196	197	186	241	193
1977 p	141.2	101	74	134	88	167	157	223	229	208	308	208
1976 4th quarter	137.8	104	85	132	94	157	151	206	210	196	247	197
1977 1st quarter	139.6	107	76	135	97	170	152	213	213	194	283	215
2nd quarter	145.2	107	73	135	84	166	162	226	234	219	320	203
3rd quarter	139.9	101	73	130	85	165	151	224	232	209	320	203
4th quarter p	139.9	89	73	135	85	164	162	229	235	212	310	211
1977 October r	142.1	87	69	138	87	175	164	237	250	218	338	205
November p	130.4	87	66	126	77	165	148	210	211	202	254	209
December p	147.2	92	84	142	91	153	175	239	246	216	339	221
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	—	−12	—	+4½	+½	−1	+7½	+2	+1½	+1	−3	+4

[1] Includes North Sea production installations. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Table 11 Imports: unit value indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
1976	288.6	247	704	239	260	267	217	237	232	227	253	249
1977 p	333.8	299	791	279	310	299	252	268	261	250	308	285
1976 4th quarter	318.9	268	768	268	295	296	240	265	258	251	287	284
1977 1st quarter	327.6	280	790	277	310	302	248	264	258	248	297	280
2nd quarter	336.8	297	801	284	313	304	258	269	262	252	302	286
3rd quarter	338.7	311	799	281	314	299	254	270	263	251	311	288
4th quarter p	332.2	307	774	275	303	293	250	269	262	247	322	287
1977 October r	335.1	308	789	278	307	296	252	268	259	245	315	294
November p	330.6	307	768	274	301	287	250	267	262	246	325	282
December p	330.9	306	766	274	300	297	249	270	265	250	325	284
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	−2	−1	−3	−2½	−3½	−2	−1	−½	−½	−1½	+3½	−½

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

higher imports of precious stones in the latest quarter. Imports from north America fell by 18 per cent, reflecting, in particular, high deliveries of aircraft in the earlier period and lower total arrivals for the fourth quarter resulting from the effects of the US east coast dock strike. Imports from other developed countries rose by 8¼ per cent. Among the developing countries there were declines of 12 per cent in arrivals from each of the oil-exporting countries and the other developing countries. Deliveries from the centrally planned economies fell by 13 per cent.

Invisibles (see table 2)

The latest estimate of invisibles relates to the third quarter of 1977 when credits on services and other transactions were £4,024 million and debits £3,575 million, giving a surplus of £449 million for the quarter. The surplus is projected to be running currently at £145 million a month, implying a surplus of £1,716 million for 1977 as a whole.

Notes

1 Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in table 13. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage. Included under this heading are adjustments to bring in items not in the trade statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) and to remove items which are in the trade statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair), where no change of ownership is involved. In addition adjustments are made from time to time to the level of exports to take account of variations in the quality of recording as revealed by the regular monitoring of the accuracy of the export figures (as described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual *'Pink Book' United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1966-76* (table 2.1 and pp. 14-17) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

2 The adjustments described at note 1 are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (table 1) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (table 12). They are not estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in tables 4 to 11 are available only on the overseas trade statistics basis. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade are based on the figures on the overseas trade statistics basis in tables 4 to 11. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

3 Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in note 1 above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the total balance over three or more months.

Table 12 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products[1]
Balance of payments basis (division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of visible trade	Imports					Exports		
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of division 33	Total	Crude oil[2]	Rest of division 33
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	Million tons	Average value ton £ fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1975	−3 106	3 827	3 069	85.6	35.9	758	721	30	691
1976	−3 960	5 121	4 089	85.6	47.8	1 032	1 161	177	984
1977 p	−2 792	4 745	3 679	67.6	54.5	1 066	1 953	904	1 049
1975 1st qtr	−774	948	758	22.2	34.3	190	174	7	167
2nd qtr	−683	841	697	20.7	33.8	144	158	1	157
3rd qtr	−784	976	800	22.4	35.6	176	192	6	186
4th qtr	−865	1 062	814	20.3	40.2	248	197	16	181
1976 1st qtr	−960	1 178	928	21.4	43.4	250	218	18	200
2nd qtr	−957	1 217	955	20.5	46.5	262	260	24	236
3rd qtr	−1 041	1 354	1 079	21.8	49.6	275	313	45	268
4th qtr	−1 002	1 372	1 127	21.9	51.9	245	370	90	280
1977 1st qtr r	−816	1 267	1 011	18.8	53.8	256	451	163	288
2nd qtr r	−725	1 236	974	17.6	55.2	262	511	239	272
3rd qtr r	−586	1 152	882	16.1	55.1	270	568	300	266
4th qtr p	−665	1 090	812	15.1	53.8	278	425	202	223
1977 July r	−199	372	284	5.2	55.2	88	173	77	96
August r	−182	381	282	5.2	54.8	99	199	112	87
September r	−205	399	316	5.7	55.3	83	194	111	83
October r	−231	373	289	5.3	54.7	84	142	61	81
November r	−153	297	200	3.7	53.4	97	144	72	72
December p	−281	420	323	6.1	53.3	97	139	69	70
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr		−5½	−8	−6	−2½	+3	−25	−33	−16

[1] See note 7. [2] Not seasonally adjusted. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Table 13 Derivation of the visible trade figures
Balance of payments basis

£ million

	Exports				Imports				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted[1]			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted[1]			
	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (fob)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (fob)	Valuation and coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to BOP basis: Valuation adjustments	Adjustments to BOP basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1975	19 922	19 922	−461	19 461	24 128	24 128	−1 490	+26	22 664
1976	25 769	25 769	−353	25 416	31 155	31 155	−1 881	−287	28 987
1977 p	32 957	32 957	−783	32 174	36 517	36 517	−2 129	−557	33 831
1975 1st quarter	4 593	4 748	−84	4 664	5 883	5 950	−354	+12	5 608
2nd quarter	4 942	4 722	−90	4 632	5 832	5 573	−353	+69	5 289
3rd quarter	4 796	4 962	−134	4 828	5 998	6 190	−389	+1	5 802
4th quarter	5 591	5 490	−153	5 337	6 415	6 415	−394	−56	5 965
1976 1st quarter	5 816	5 738	−96	5 642	6 808	6 669	−407	−82	6 180
2nd quarter	6 391	6 308	−66	6 242	7 762	7 664	−468	−47	7 149
3rd quarter	6 258	6 498	−69	6 429	7 790	8 095	−501	−21	7 573
4th quarter	7 304	7 225	−122	7 103	8 795	8 727	−505	−137	8 085
1977 1st quarter r	7 701	7 573	−116	7 457	9 094	8 942	−534	−23	8 385
2nd quarter r	8 387	8 315	−260	8 055	9 672	9 558	−551	−229	8 778
3rd quarter r	8 398	8 621	−198	8 423	8 818	9 093	−529	−97	8 467
4th quarter p	8 471	8 448	−209	8 239	8 933	8 924	−515	−208	8 201
1977 July r	2 865	2 917	−184	2 733	3 076	3 178	−183	−17	2 978
August r	2 655	2 773	+23	2 796	2 723	2 836	−170	−6	2 660
September r	2 878	2 931	−37	2 894	3 019	3 079	−176	−74	2 829
October r	2 813	2 837	−66	2 771	3 010	3 011	−174	−112	2 725
November r	2 871	2 698	−48	2 650	2 907	2 747	−161	−8	2 578
December p	2 787	2 913	−95	2 818	3 016	3 166	−180	−88	2 898
Percentage change 4th qtr on previous qtr	+1	−2		−2	+1½	−2			−3

[1] Components and totals are rounded independently. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

4 Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take the sum of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly total gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

5 Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

6 Invisibles (services and other current transactions) covers the following items. Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons; the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

7 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (table 12) accounts for almost all the trade in fuels, section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in tables 5 and 8. Import and export figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in table 12 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the fuels total in table 8. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

For imports, the average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

The figures of the value of crude oil exports are now given without seasonal adjustment. In previous months they were presented on a seasonally adjusted basis, using the same seasonal and length-of-month factors as have been used for the fuels total. Further consideration has shown however that these factors may not be wholly appropriate. The export figures include oil which has been re-exported.

8 Unit value and volume indices. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971. An article was published in *Trade and Industry* on 11 October 1973 introducing the series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100. The purpose of the index numbers is to measure the changes in price and volume of our imports and exports. Index numbers can be constructed in various ways, and the series used here are of the fixed-base type. Thus, the unit value indices measure changes in 'price' of a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are measured but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and different markets or sources of supply).

Correspondingly, the volume indices measure, for the same selection of trade headings, what the change in the value of trade would be assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base year. Because the indices are base-weighted, they do not take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and consequently their product does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade expressed as an index. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next. A full methodological article about the 1970-based series of indices was published in the April 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*. Adjustments have been made to the import volume index to include North Sea oil production installations, however no changes have been made to the base-weighted unit value index.

9 Definition of areas. The areas used in tables 4 and 9 comprise the following countries:

EEC: West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Denmark and Irish Republic.

Rest of western Europe: Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Austria, Andorra, Vatican City, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Spain, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Continental Shelf (foreign part).

North America: USA, Canada, Puerto Rico, Greenland, St Pierre and Miquelon.

Other developed countries: Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Africa.

Centrally planned economies: Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia. Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, China, North Korea, Outer Mongolia and Vietnam.

Oil-exporting countries: Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei, Dubai, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah etc, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

Other developing countries: All other countries.

10 Treatment of oil platforms in July exports figures. The July exports figures on an overseas trade statistics basis include two oil platforms, valued at around £150 million, which have been moved to Norway for completion, and which should be returning to the UK continental shelf next year. For a number of reasons, principally that no effective change of ownership has taken place, they have been excluded from the July figures on a balance of payments basis. When the platforms return to the UK only the additional value added to them will be included in the balance of payments figures; the £150 million will be netted out.

11 The green pound. As mentioned in the article on the August figures, as a result of a change in the method of payment of monetary compensatory amounts (MCA's) imports from other EEC countries are valued before deduction of the MCA prior to May 1976 and after deduction from that date.

12 Treatment of North Sea transactions. The figures of exports for July, August and September include a positive balance of payments adjustment to allow for the reimbursement by Norway of a proportion of the expenditure on development of the Frigg North Sea gas field. For national accounts and balance of payments purposes the adjustment is being treated as a sale of fixed assets to Norway. The amount of the adjustment to the third quarter figures is estimated to be £55 million. To minimise the distortion to the trade figures it is being spread over all three months of the quarter.

13 Revisions. The usual end year adjustments have been made to some of the 1977 seasonally adjusted monthly values on an overseas trade statistics basis to bring the total of the individual months into line with the cumulative recorded total for the year. In addition, as a result of later information on imports of North Sea production equipment some generally minor revisions have been made to the figures on a balance of payments basis.

Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for December 1977 with cumulative totals will be published on 30 January [1] and further analysis of the figures will be found in tables 14.1 to 14.19 in the *Monthly Digest* for January [2], due to be published in the second week of February.

Inquiries

01-215 3131 (value data) 01-215 3466 (indices).

[1] *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*, published by HMSO, price £6.50 (annual subscription £93.60).

[2] *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, published by HMSO price £1.95 (annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage £27.86).

Household income in 1976 up 11.9 per cent

Average net household income in 1976 rose by about £6.80 or 11.9 per cent over the previous year, to £65.69 a week. Expenditure on goods and services, at £61.70, rose by about £6.40 or 11.7 per cent.

The figures are contained in the *Family Expenditure Survey 1976*, published by the Department of Employment (HMSO, £4.50).

The report contains tables and charts giving breakdowns of household expenditure by composition and income of the household, by administrative area, by occupation and by age of the head of the household, and by region. Distributions of households are also given, on national and regional bases, by income of household and of head of household, composition, number of workers, and other characteristics.

The pattern of households with the durable household goods which the survey looked at was little changed, although the percentages with these goods were again a little higher except for cars. The largest increase was in the proportion of households with refrigerator or deep-freeze, up by 2.8 per cent to 88.1 per cent compared with 1975. The proportion of households with a car was 55.2 per cent (including 10.7 per cent with two or more cars), 72.3 per cent had a washing machine, 95.6 per cent television, 52.6 per cent a telephone, and 47.1 per cent central heating.

The regional breakdowns give details of the average amount of money spent weekly by households on various goods and services in the two-year period 1975-76. On housing, Greater London households again spent the most and those in Northern Ireland the least. Greater London spent by far the most on meals out, and Yorkshire and Humberside the most on fish and chips. Scottish households seem to smoke most heavily and, together with Greater London and the north of England, drink most heavily. Households in Northern Ireland spent the most on food and clothing and footwear, and Greater London the most on durable household goods.

An analysis of expenditure in administrative areas by type in 1976 shows that the largest amount spent on fuel and transport and vehicles occurred in non-metropolitan districts of low population density. Expenditure on housing, food, alcoholic drink, clothing, durable goods and services, was greatest in Greater London, and on tobacco in metropolitan districts of England and the Central Clydeside conurbation.

Tables on the sources of household income shows that, of the average total income before deductions of £82.30, the head of the household contributed £59.79, £41.89 of which was wages and salaries. Wages and salaries for all members of the household contributed 73.2 per cent of the total income, the balance including 10.5 per cent social security benefits, 5.3 per cent income from self-employment, 4.2 per cent from sub-letting and the estimated value of rent from owner/rent-free occupancy of dwelling, and 3.1 per cent from investments. In the same way as for expenditure, the change in the method of calculating the notional amount for rent has increased the average income of all households by about £0.75.

The survey also looks at the characteristic of households taking part. Table 48 shows that 37 per cent of survey households had a married woman at work, 33 per cent a married woman not working, and 30 per cent no married woman. Of households with working married women 48 per cent had no children.

The report is the latest in an annual series of surveys covering the expenditure of private households. It is based on a representative sample of 7203 households. The survey was spread over the year and provided comprehensive information about incomes and expenditure, including recurring payments and details and records of households' day-to-day expenditure for 14 consecutive days.

Machine tool order books and employment show further modest increases

Metal-working machine tool sales and orders in September and October

Orders for metal-working machine tools at the end of October totalled £268 million and employment showed some further recovery.

Provisional monthly statistics for the months up to and including October 1977 show that the current values of sales continue to reflect an upward trend; allowing, however, for higher prices and seasonality the most recent figures suggest a sustained level of total sales since the first quarter of 1977.

Although the intake of new orders in the three months to October 1977 has decreased compared with the previous three months, this was mainly a seasonal fall. Net new orders received (net of cancellations) in the latest three months were still higher than the corresponding three months of 1976 and were also well above recent sales. Orders-on-hand have therefore continued to grow. Total orders-on-hand at the end of October 1977, at £268 million, were about a third higher than at the end of October 1976. In volume terms they were back to the level at the end of 1975.

The estimate for employment, at 50 800, shows that the industry has again taken on a further 400 employees since the end of August 1977. Over the year, October 1976 to October 1977, there has been an increase of 1100 in the workforce but the partial recovery in orders and activity has not affected all parts of the industry.

Recent trends

Statistics for the first 10 months of 1977 now available show that sales at current values in the last three months to October have risen by 10 per cent over the previous three months and by 23 per cent over the corresponding period in 1976. These partly reflect the effects of price increases and seasonal changes. Nevertheless there has been a sufficient rise in volume over the preceding 12 months. Much of the recent growth in value occurred from a 29 per cent rise in sales to the export markets compared with the previous three months and an increase of 35 per cent over the corresponding period in 1976. Current sales to the home market showed a more modest rise of 15 per cent over the 12-month period, almost entirely reflecting higher prices.

The overall intake of new orders (net of cancellations) in the most recent three months showed a moderate decline of 12 per cent in this rather variable series but continued to exceed the current level of sales, and total order books showed a modest rise. Orders from the home market were 18 per cent lower than the relatively high figures three months earlier and at £68 million were 23 per cent higher than the same period a year ago. Orders from abroad have levelled off at £40 million for the last three months, slightly lower than the previous three months, and a situation of no change over the same period a year ago.

Overall, new orders received have continued to exceed total deliveries made throughout the first 10 months of 1977; consequently the order books have grown substantially. At £268 million, total orders outstanding at the end of October 1977 represent an increase of 3 per cent over the level of three months previously and an increase of 33 per cent over the level of October 1976, with home and export books showing a similar increase during that period. Total orders-on-hand at the end of October 1977 in terms of current activity represent almost eight months work in hand for the industry. In volume terms, total orders-on-hand were back to the level at the end of 1975 but were equivalent to only a little over half the volume of total order books held during 1974.

Employment

Table 2 includes an estimate of the employment of the industry covered by this article, ie the part of MLH 332 concerned with metal-cutting and metal-forming machine tools, but excluding welding equipment. The estimate for October shows that after a seasonal increase of 200 employees in August, the industry has again taken on a further 300 in September and 100 in October. Compared with a year earlier employment has risen by 1100 persons, a factor which reflects the improving orders position and growth in demand. There are, however, still areas of weak demand and uncertainty within the total.

Adjustment of estimates

The monthly estimates up to and including June 1977 have been adjusted to be consistent with the more comprehensive quarterly inquiry recently published and the latest provisional estimates will be revised when the appropriate information becomes available. Net new orders and orders-on-hand have been adjusted to the same basis of coverage and valuation as sales.

The monthly statistics will be published in the Business Monitor PM 332, and full details of the quarterly inquiry will be published in the Business Monitor PQ 332.

Inquiries on the published series should be addressed to Department of Industry, Mechanical Engineering Statistics, Room 614, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 0651.

Table 1 Metal-working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding[1]			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.5	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	184.7	111.6	73.1	113.3	55.7	57.6	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973	213.2	129.1	84.1	216.0	120.4	95.6	315.9	193.8	122.1
1974	254.4	149.9	104.5	312.9	164.1	148.8	347.9	191.9	156.0
1975	325.4	186.4	139.0	229.8	117.6	112.2	246.8	144.7	102.1
1976 r	352.0	207.8	144.7	199.5	102.0	97.5	321.7	191.7	130.0
1976									
1st qtr r	94.8	51.3	43.5	195.3	100.2	95.1	60.3	33.9	26.4
2nd r	81.0	46.8	34.2	190.6	101.9	88.7	76.3	48.5	27.8
3rd r	76.2	47.2	29.0	203.9	109.8	94.1	89.5	55.1	34.4
4th r	100.0	62.0	38.0	199.5	102.0	97.5	95.6	54.2	41.4
1977									
1st qtr r	98.1	61.6	36.5	220.3	106.2	114.1	118.9	65.8	53.1
2nd r	91.2	56.7	34.5	253.2	134.5	118.7	124.1	85.0	39.1
3rd p	95.5	56.3	39.2	264.3	141.9	122.4	106.6	63.7	42.9
1976									
July r	25.0	15.1	9.9	187.9	105.1	82.8	22.3	18.3	4.0
August r	23.0	14.1	8.9	202.4	105.9	96.5	37.5	14.9	22.6
September r	28.2	18.0	10.2	203.9	109.8	94.1	29.7	21.9	7.8
October r	31.3	17.7	13.6	202.4	111.4	91.0	29.8	19.3	10.5
November r	31.6	21.2	10.4	204.5	110.2	94.3	33.7	20.0	13.7
December r	37.1	23.1	14.0	199.5	102.0	97.5	32.1	14.9	17.2
1977									
January r	34.5	21.4	13.1	206.3	101.3	105.0	41.3	20.7	20.6
February r	28.8	17.6	11.2	212.6	106.1	106.5	35.1	22.4	12.7
March r	34.8	22.6	12.2	220.3	106.2	114.1	42.5	22.7	19.8
April p	27.2	16.8	10.4	227.9	111.0	116.9	34.8	21.6	13.2
May p	33.5	21.5	12.0	239.5	121.4	118.1	45.1	31.9	13.2
June p	30.5	18.4	12.1	253.2	134.5	118.7	44.2	31.5	12.7
July p	28.5	18.3	10.2	260.6	136.7	128.9	35.9	20.5	15.4
August p	29.9	18.4	11.5	262.2	137.7	124.5	31.5	19.4	12.1
September p	37.1	19.6	17.5	264.3	141.9	122.4	39.2	23.8	15.4
October p	34.6	19.3	15.3	268.5	148.2	120.3	38.8	25.6	13.2
Three monthly totals:									
August-October 1977	101.6	57.3	44.3	268.5	148.2	120.3	109.5	68.8	40.7
May-July 1977	92.5	58.2	34.3	260.6	136.7	123.9	125.2	83.9	41.3
August-October 1976	82.5	49.8	32.7	202.4	111.4	91.0	97.0	56.1	40.9
Percentage change latest three months on:									
1 Previous 3 months	+10	−1	+29	+3	+8	−3	−12	−18	−1
2 A year earlier	+23	+15	+35	+33	+33	+32	+13	+23	0

[1] The values for orders outstanding relate to the ends of the periods shown. p Provisional. r Revised.

Table 2 Metal-working machine tools: employment

Thousands

1974		**1976**	
1st qtr	52.9	1st qtr p	49.6
2nd	53.2	2nd p	49.4
3rd	54.4	3rd p	49.5
4th	54.4	4th p	49.7
1975		**1977**	
1st qtr	54.0	1st qtr	50.0
2nd	53.0	2nd	50.1
3rd	52.2	July r	50.2
4th p	50.6	Aug p	50.4
		Sep p	50.7
		Oct p	50.8

Record tourism receipts of £850 m in third quarter

Overseas travel and tourism: third quarter 1977

The number of overseas visitors to the UK and the amount they spent continued to rise to record levels, according to provisional figures for the third quarter of 1977.

There were 4.5 million overseas visitors to the UK in the third quarter of 1977, an increase of 12 per cent on the same quarter of 1976. Visits abroad by UK residents however, decreased by 2 per cent to 4.4 million.

Expenditure by all overseas visitors in the third quarter 1977 was at a record level of £850 million at current prices. This becomes £578 million when seasonally adjusted, 28 per cent higher than the same quarter last year. Expenditure by UK residents abroad increased by a lesser extent to £257 million (seasonally adjusted), 6 per cent more than the third quarter of 1976. In comparison with the second quarter of 1977 expenditure by overseas visitors shows a 9 per cent increase, but that for UK residents shows a 10 per cent decrease.

The positive balance on the travel account, seasonally adjusted, amounted to £321 million in the third quarter which was 54 per cent greater than the third quarter of 1976.

These figures which include estimates of those travelling from and to the Irish Republic, are from the international passenger survey for the third quarter of 1977 to be published shortly in the Business Monitor M 6, Overseas Travel and Tourism.

Overseas visitors to the UK

The number of visitors to the UK from EEC countries (but excluding the Irish Republic) in the third quarter 1977 rose by 15 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1976. Increases were shown of 23 per cent in the number of visitors from West Germany and Italy and 15 per cent from the Netherlands.

The number of visitors from other western European countries rose by 8 per cent, with increases in the number of visitors from Greece of 48 per cent, Austria 23 per cent, Sweden 17 per cent and Switzerland 11 per cent. These were somewhat offset by a decrease in the numbers from Norway – down 22 per cent and Portugal down 9 per cent.

Visitors from north America increased by 11 per cent and the total from other areas by 14 per cent, including visitors from north Africa, and the Middle East, where rises were shown of 57 per cent and 39 per cent respectively.

There was an increase in the number of visitors coming by air of 10 per cent to 2 157 000 and by sea of 17 per cent to 1 980 000.

For the third quarter 1977, holiday visits and visits to friends and relatives rose by 11 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Business visits increased by 10 per cent, but the greatest increase was in visits for other purposes (including those for shopping and study) by 26 per cent.

The figures referred to above are summarised in table 1.

Visits abroad by UK residents

The number of visits to EEC countries by UK residents (excluding those to the Irish Republic) in the third quarter 1977, showed a decrease of 5 per cent on the corresponding period of 1976, and there was a similar decrease to other western European countries. There were decreases in the number of visits to Belgium and Luxembourg of 17 per cent, to Netherlands of 22 per cent, to Switzerland of 29 per cent and to Yugoslavia of 30 per cent. However there were increases in the number of visits to Gibraltar,

Table 1 Overseas visitors to the United Kingdom

Thousands

		Area of residence				Mode of travel[1]		Purpose of visit[1]			
	Total all visits	W. Europe EEC[1]	W. Europe non-EEC	North America	Other areas	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1975 – total	8 844	3 599	1 128	1 817	1 597	5 053	3 088	3 795	1 541	1 440	1 365
1976 – total	10 089	4 263	1 385	1 967	1 752	5 652	3 716	4 606	1 669	1 526	1 567
% change 1976/75	+14	+18	+23	+8	+10	+12	+20	+21	+8	+6	+13
1976 1st quarter	1 476	608	206	257	295	961	406	548	329	293	196
2nd quarter	2 406	1 041	293	514	381	1 325	914	1 114	443	342	339
3rd quarter	3 983	1 677	498	785	701	1 966	1 696	2 067	406	563	626
4th quarter	2 223	938	388	411	364	1 400	700	876	490	328	406
1977 1st quarter	1 867	795	321	302	331	1 225	524	743	411	309	286
2nd quarter	2 909	1 291	393	609	432	1 572	1 153	1 398	468	408	451
3rd quarter	4 477	1 929	540	870	798	2 157	1 980	2 292	448	609	787
% change 1977/76 (1st quarter)	+26	+31	+56	+17	+12	+28	+29	+36	+25	+5	+46
2nd quarter	+21	+24	+34	+19	+10	+19	+26	+26	+5	+19	+33
3rd quarter	+12	+15	+8	+11	+14	+10	+17	+11	+10	+8	+26

[1] Excluding visits from the Irish Republic. Source: international passenger survey.

Table 2 Visits abroad by United Kingdom residents

Thousands

		Area visited				Mode of travel[1]		Purpose of visit[1]			
	Total all visits[2]	W. Europe EEC[1]	W. Europe non-EEC	North America	Other areas	Air	Sea	Holiday[2]	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1975 – total	11 607	4 602	4 170	492	849	6 505	3 608	6 891	1 520	1 282	575
1976 – total	11 134	4 512	3 725	547	903	6 411	3 276	6 287	1 757	1 311	476
% change 1976/75	−4	−2	−11	+11	+6	−1	−9	−9	+16	+2	−17
1976 1st quarter	1 625	569	541	75	225	1 122	288	732	399	238	63
2nd quarter	2 973	1 332	987	111	212	1 703	939	1 725	482	291	184
3rd quarter	4 545	1 876	1 576	215	240	2 277	1 630	2 925	360	519	146
4th quarter	1 992	736	620	146	226	1 309	419	904	515	263	83
1977 1st quarter	1 746	652	545	92	235	1 202	323	753	437	280	73
2nd quarter	2 905	1 278	908	116	212	1 643	871	1 535	492	321	206
3rd quarter	4 439	1 786	1 501	237	246	2 277	1 494	2 754	391	527	145
% change 1977/76 (1st quarter)	+7	+15	+1	+22	+4	+7	+12	+3	+9	+18	+15
2nd quarter	−2	−4	−8	+5	0	−4	−7	−11	+2	+11	+12
3rd quarter	−2	−5	−5	+10	+2	0	−8	−6	+9	+1	−1

[1] Excluding visits to the Irish Republic.
[2] Includes cruise holidays not allocated to area or mode of travel.

Table 3 Overseas earnings and expenditure [1] – at current prices

	Overseas visitors to UK		UK residents going abroad		Balance (£m)	
	Earnings (£m) current prices		Expenditure (£m) current prices		Current prices	
1975 – total	1 123		878		+245	
1976 – total	1 628		1 008		+620	
% change 1976/75	+45		+15		+153	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1976 1st quarter	210	322	140	236	+70	+86
2nd quarter	353	376	244	246	+109	+130
3rd quarter	652	451	415	242	+237	+209
4th quarter	413	479	209	284	+204	+195
1977 1st quarter	332	513	169	289	+163	+224
2nd quarter	497	529	275	287	+222	+242
3rd quarter	850	578	439	257	+411	+321
% change 1977/76						
1st quarter		+59		+22		+160
2nd quarter		+41		+17		+86
3rd quarter		+28		+6		+54

Source: international passenger survey
[1] Includes estimates for the Irish Republic and the Channel Islands.

Malta and Cyprus of 33 per cent and to Portugal of 84 per cent.

Visits to north America on the other hand rose by 10 per cent and those to other areas rose by 2 per cent, with visits to north Africa and the Middle East showing increases of 26 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

The number of visits abroad by air in the third quarter remained unchanged from the corresponding period of 1976 at 2 277 000 while those by sea decreased by 8 per cent to 1 494 000.

There was a decline of 6 per cent in holiday visits compared with the third quarter of 1976, but visits for business purposes rose by 9 per cent. Visits to friends and relatives also rose slightly by 1 per cent, but those for other purposes decreased by 1 per cent.

The figures referred to above are summarised in table 2.

Inquiries: 01-212 5555.

Retailers' stocks in November

Based on the non-seasonally adjusted data of table 1, the level of stocks at book value in November was 22 per cent higher than a year earlier; at constant prices it was 5 per cent higher.

The estimate of the value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices and seasonally adjusted (table 2) suggests an increase of £72 million in November. Consequently the seasonally adjusted volume of retail stocks is now running at a higher level than the previous peak in April, earlier in 1977. Although this stockbuilding has occurred in a month when the seasonally adjusted volume of retail sales also rose, it may reflect, to some extent, anticipation by retailers of the rather higher level of sales in December indicated by the provisional sales figure.

Notes

1 The book value of retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1971 was £1,872 million.
2 With the introduction of VAT, the book values are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, 1974, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the book value series have not been given. From April, 1974, the basis of valuation is comparable with that of a year earlier and the percentages changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.
3 For the estimates at constant prices, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus the relative accuracy with which constant price changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.
4 The statistics given in table 2 were introduced in an article in the issue of 28 March 1975.
5 Long-run series back to 1967 for both table 1 and table 2 were included in the article in *Trade and Industry*, 23 September 1977.

Inquiries: 01-215 3705.

Table 1 Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1971 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier* — At cost at end of month

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
At book values												
1971	89	91	94	95	95	97	95	95	98	106	110	100
1972	98	99	101	102	103	105	102	102	104	113	119	106
1973	103	107	112	112	112	117	116	118	123	134	143	132
1974	128	129	135	139	144	145	144	143	149	161	171	154
1975	148	150	157	153	158	160	158	158	168	184	198	178
1976	168	171	181	181	181	181	177	177	190	211	226	203
1977	195	199	219	222	222	225	215	216	229	251	276	
1971	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	7	8	8	8
1972	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	7	7	8	6
1973	8	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	24	28	24	24	21	21	20	19	17
1975	15	17	17	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	16	15
1976	14	14	15	19	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14
1977	16	17	21	23	23	25	22	22	21	19	22	
At constant (1970) prices												
1971	94	96	98	98	97	99	96	96	99	106	111	100
1972	95	97	100	100	100	102	99	99	101	108	114	101
1973	98	101	105	110	114	117	115	115	119	128	135	123
1974	118	117	120	121	123	121	119	117	119	127	132	117
1975	109	108	112	106	108	108	105	104	110	119	127	113
1976	106	106	112	111	110	109	106	105	111	122	128	114
1977	107	107	116	116	115	116	109	109	114	124	135	
1971	−2	−2	−1	−2	−2	−1	−2	−1	—	2	1	1
1972	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	3	1
1973	3	4	5	10	13	15	16	16	18	18	19	22
1974	20	16	14	10	8	3	3	1	—	−1	−2	−5
1975	−8	−7	−7	−12	−12	−11	−11	−11	−8	−6	−4	−3
1976	−3	−2	—	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
1977	1	1	4	5	5	6	3	3	3	2	5	

Table 2 Value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices

Seasonally adjusted — £ million

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1971	−9	2	−7	1	−11	19	−6	13	4	24	−14	2
1972	−1	10	−1	13	5	23	−15	24	−24	9	−6	−22
1973	43	25	24	104	57	48	13	24	3	3	14	21
1974	22	−46	4	28	29	−32	5	−16	−26	−19	−14	−44
1975	−25	−31	12	−82	21	—	−8	4	20	33	17	−26
1976	−6	−12	51	−9	−27	−9	−23	16	23	39	5	−39
1977	10	−17	109	5	−24	14	−82	19	19	19	72	

See note 2.

Retail sales: provisional estimate for December

Volume

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in December is 109½ (1971 = 100).

The estimate suggests an increase in trade

Retail sales: volume and value

	Volume seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Value not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier
1976		1976	
1st qtr	107.3	1st qtr	+15
2nd	107.6	2nd	+12
3rd	108.9	3rd	+15
4th	108.5	4th	+16
1977		1977	
1st qtr	105.0	1st qtr	+14
2nd	103.9	2nd	+13
3rd	106.8	3rd	+16
4th	107.2 p	4th	+14 p
1976		1976	
Sep	108.9	Sep	+15
Oct	108.1	Oct	+16
Nov	109.2	Nov	+17
Dec	108.3	Dec	+16
1977		1977	
Sep	106.2	Sep	+14
Oct	105.4	Oct	+13
Nov	106.1	Nov	+11
Dec	109½ p	Dec	+16 p

of about 3 per cent from the level in November, perhaps partly due to the tax-free bonus for pensioners and the effect of the backdated reduction in income tax.

In the fourth quarter of 1977 the volume of retail sales was about ½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter. However, the average level of trade during 1977 was about 2 per cent below the annual average for 1976.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the provisional estimate of the value of total retail sales in December was 16 per cent higher than in December 1976. In the year 1977 as a whole, the value of sales was 14 per cent higher than in 1976.

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest half per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

Estimates are based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. These returns cover approaching one half, by turnover, of information available at the final stage. Past evidence suggests that the average error (ignoring sign) in the provisional estimates will be about 0.5 per cent. However, as with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in interpreting a single month's figures.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays (including the extra Jubilee bank holiday) and adjustments to make allowance for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The final figures for December will be published in a press notice on Monday, 6 February 1978.

Inquiries: 01-215 3705

Rise in trading profits

Gross trading profits (before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation) of all industrial and commercial companies are estimated to be £8.3 billion in the six-month period to the end of September 1977, compared with £8.5 billion in the preceding half-year. However, after allowing for the substantial fall in stock appreciation (reflecting a continuing reduction in the rate of increase of commodity prices), profits rose markedly, by £1.3 billion to £6.8 billion in the latest six months. Profits from the off-shore oil and gas industry, also after deducting stock appreciation, rose from £0.6 billion in the half-year ending March 1977 to £0.9 billion in the following six months, an increase accounting for almost one quarter of the increase in total industrial and commercial company profits (after providing for stock appreciation).

Increased personal income and expenditure

Personal income before tax rose about 2 per cent in the third quarter 1977, while consumers' expenditure increased by 4½ per cent.

Price Commission index in December

The rise in the Price Commission index over the six months to December expressed as an annual rate was 6 per cent. The corresponding figure for November was 5.8 per cent.

The November and December figures indicate a much flatter trend in the underlying rate of notified prices increases. With such a trend, the index as a measure of price changes over six-month periods will be more affected by the incidence of major notifications and the bunching of notifications in individual months.

There was a bunching of notifications in December as many large firms set their price levels for the year. Movements in the index are still reflecting the low level of notifications in August and September after the Price Commission Act came into force.

The Price Commission index is based on price increases proposed to the commission by larger concerns. They cannot make the increases until 28 days after notification and in practice the time lag may be greater than this.

The table compares movements in the commission index with other official indices over six months in terms of annual rates.

Inquiries: 01-222 8020 ext. 753.

Percentage changes over six-month periods in Price Commission index, retail price index and wholesale price index: annualised rates

Six months to	Price Commission index	Retail price index [1]	Wholesale price index [2]
1975			
January	22.9	20.0	27.0
February	26.9	23.3	27.0
March	27.9	25.3	27.7
April	27.4	29.5	26.6
May	21.5	36.0	29.2
June	20.3	34.8	27.2
July	19.0	32.1	22.8
August	15.5	31.4	21.0
September	14.8	27.5	18.3
October	16.1	21.8	16.5
November	19.3	14.9	12.8
December	19.4	14.1	13.7
1976			
January	15.5	13.6	14.1
February	16.3	13.2	14.8
March	16.6	12.6	14.6
April	15.0	13.6	15.3
May	12.0	13.3	16.6
June	13.1	12.6	16.0
July	12.6	12.9	15.2
August	12.4	13.2	16.1
September	13.5	14.5	17.7
October	17.0	14.4	18.3
November	19.4	14.2	19.3
December	18.2	15.2	19.5
1977			
January	18.2	18.0	24.1
February	19.0	18.4	23.4
March	20.8	18.7	22.8
April	17.4	19.7	23.3
May	16.1	20.0	22.6
June	15.0	19.6	22.4
July	14.4	15.6	17.8
August	11.6	14.9	16.7
September	7.8	14.1	15.2
October	7.3	9.9	12.6
November	5.8	8.7	9.4
December	6.0	..	8.5

[1] Excluding seasonal foods. [2] Manufactured products.

Carpet industry sales in October

The daily rate of carpet manufacturers' sales by value in October 1977 at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent more than in October 1976 assuming 21 working days in October 1977, and 21 working days in October 1976. In the three months ended October 1977 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 4 per cent more than in the corresponding period 12 months ago, assuming 65 working days in the period ended October 1977 and 64 working days in the period ended October 1976. The index numbers which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The wholesale price index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017.

Index of carpet manufacturers' sales

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1974	179	153.1
1975	202	177.8
1976	234	211.3
1975		
3rd qtr	210	214.5
4th	283	224.0
1977		
1st qtr	260	239.3
2nd	239	249.6
3rd	230	252.3
1976		
July	175	210.7
August	193	214.5
September	262	218.4
October	287	221.3
1977		
July	208	250.9
August	201	251.9
September	280	254.2
October	293	257.2

Guide to government statistics

see Trade and Industry 13 January 1978, centre pages

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries in October

In the three months ended October 1977, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent higher than in the preceding three months while net new orders were 1 per cent higher. Orders-on-hand at the end of October 1977 were 4 per cent lower than the end-July 1977 level. (These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying tables).

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years.

Inquiries: 01-212 0116.

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1968	107		100		97	
1969	100		97		97	
1970	103		102		100	
1971	119		108		104	
1972	125		110		109	
1973	155		123		117	
1974	145		115		114	
1975	142		118		115	
1976	135		118		114	
1975						
1st qtr	135	139	116	124	116	121
2nd	165	151	133	119	114	112
3rd	129	141	97	114	114	115
4th	142	149	128	117	116	112
1976						
1st qtr	126	130	109	113	113	114
2nd	148	135	126	116	106	109
3rd	134	147	108	128	120	122
4th	135	142	129	117	118	113
1977						
1st qtr	145	150	127	131	122	124
2nd p	154	140	123	116	115	120
3rd p	137	150	119	142	128	130
1976						
Jan	129	128	94	111	102	123
Feb	128	130	115	117	116	113
Mar	126	130	117	111	119	107
Apr	132	131	128	117	105	104
May	150	134	149	122	111	118
Jun	148	135	101	109	103	105
Jul	147	148	102	137	117	122
Aug	136	143	88	114	108	122
Sep	134	147	135	134	136	123
Oct	132	137	151	116	133	113
Nov	138	134	141	112	123	112
Dec	135	142	94	122	99	113
1977						
Jan	143	142	113	133	108	130
Feb	139	141	127	129	129	125
Mar	145	150	140	132	129	116
Apr p	153	152	133	122	116	115
May p	161	144	136	106	116	117
Jun p	154	140	101	120	113	127
Jul p	147	147	117	156	129	134
Aug p	139	146	101	130	114	129
Sep p	137	150	140	139	140	127
Oct p	136	141	152	116	148	126

p Provisional.

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks in October

In the three months ended October 1977 deliveries in the footwear industry were estimated to be 1 per cent lower on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis than in the three months ended July 1977. Net new orders were 16 per cent lower than in the previous three months, while at the end of October orders on hand were 16 per cent down on the July 1977 level. The index of output in the three months ended October 1977 was 5 per cent higher than in the three months ended July 1977.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumers' expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor production series under the reference PQ 450.

The index of output is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (minimum list heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). In using the index numbers it should be borne in mind that when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant price value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years.

The data on pairage and value relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC, employing 25 or more persons.

Inquiries: 01-212 6787.

Index of output: orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of output 1970 = 100	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs	£m	Million pairs		£m	Million pairs		£m	Million pairs
1966		33.6					16.4			
1967		37.8		16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6		17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6		15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9		16.6			16.2			
1971	108	32.5	55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5	59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	46.2	85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
1974	107	44.3	79.5	14.3		30.9	14.4		31.3	18.0
1975	101	38.8	91.8	13.2		36.2	13.7		35.1	15.8
1976	101	46.8	132.9	13.8		42.8	13.1		39.4	14.4
		Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1975 1st quarter	106	36.2	63.2	11.9	11.0	31.3	14.6	14.6	36.7	18.3
2nd	95	41.2	82.4	14.0	13.4	36.8	12.3	13.1	30.4	23.1
3rd	101	33.1	70.0	11.4	13.9	33.1	14.1	13.8	37.2	17.4
4th	101	38.8	91.8	15.5	14.6	43.4	13.6	13.4	36.1	15.8
1976 1st quarter	101	42.6	89.2	14.6	13.1	38.9	13.3	12.9	39.8	19.0
2nd	99	46.3	107.5	12.8	12.8	40.4	11.5	12.4	34.3	20.9
3rd	99	36.9	89.7	10.0	12.0	34.7	13.2	12.8	40.7	17.2
4th	106	46.8	132.9	17.6	16.9	57.3	14.3	14.1	42.9	14.4
1977 1st quarter	107	57.6	140.9	17.4	16.0	51.7	13.8	13.5	49.0	14.7
2nd p	106	57.3	154.4	12.6	12.2	48.3	12.8	13.8	43.8	17.2
3rd p	107	48.2	114.1	10.5	12.9	37.9	13.6	13.2	51.4	14.1
1976 January	105	38.9	88.2	13.2	13.4	33.9	13.1	13.8	37.6	
February	104	40.0	89.3	14.1	13.2	40.3	12.9	12.8	39.2	
March	94	42.6	89.2	16.5	12.8	42.5	13.9	12.1	42.6	
April	95	43.2	94.4	12.2	9.7	39.7	11.6	12.0	34.5	
May	103	48.0	108.4	15.9	15.4	47.0	11.1	13.1	33.0	
June	100	46.3	107.5	10.2	13.4	34.4	11.8	12.2	35.3	
July	95	40.8	90.7	6.3	10.3	20.2	11.8	12.2	37.0	
August	97	38.1	87.9	8.8	11.4	33.7	11.4	12.0	36.6	
September	105	36.9	89.7	15.1	14.2	50.3	16.2	14.1	48.5	
October	104	44.9	111.7	23.6	19.0	67.6	15.6	14.2	45.7	
November	101	45.9	126.0	15.6	12.7	59.1	14.6	13.1	44.8	
December	111	46.8	132.9	13.6	19.1	45.0	12.6	15.2	38.1	
1977 January	105	51.8	133.8	16.8	17.9	42.7	11.9	13.1	41.8	
February	111	54.2	136.9	16.4	15.4	52.6	14.0	13.8	49.5	
March	104	57.6	140.9	19.1	14.8	59.7	15.6	13.7	55.7	
April p	98	60.3	153.7	14.6	12.2	53.2	11.9	12.9	40.4	
May p	114	62.4	164.2	15.8	14.6	56.4	13.7	15.4	45.9	
June p	107	57.3	154.4	7.5	9.9	35.2	12.7	13.1	45.1	
July p	101	54.5	140.1	9.1	15.6	29.3	11.9	12.8	43.7	
August p	109	47.9	128.0	6.6	8.2	37.7	13.2	13.2	49.8	
September p	112	48.2	114.1	15.9	15.0	46.7	15.6	13.6	60.6	
October p	117	45.6	134.8	13.0	10.5	80.0	15.6	14.2[1]	59.3	

p Provisional.

[1] Based on early returns, seasonally adjusted deliveries in November are expected to be 14 million pairs.

Wholesale price indices in December

Output prices

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by ½ per cent in December to 273.3 (1970 = 100).

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco also rose ½ per cent. This index increased by 2 per cent in the latest three months compared with 3 per cent in the previous three months and recorded the smallest increase over a three-month period since May 1973.

Widespread price rises were responsible for the increases of 1½ per cent and ¾ per cent in the indices for the instrument and mechanical engineering industries respectively.

Higher prices for passenger cars and commercial vehicles accounted for more than three-quarters of the 1 per cent increase in the index for the vehicles industry. This index rose by 1¾ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1977 compared with quarterly increases of more than 4 per cent since the first quarter of 1976.

The indices for the metal manufacturing and paper industries again showed no change in December. In the fourth quarter these indices increased by 1½ per cent and 1 per cent respectively. The index for the bricks, cement, etc, industries also showed no change in December.

The indices for all other sectors rose by either ¼ or ½ per cent.

Higher prices for bread were responsible for over half of the 1 per cent increase in December in the index for the output of the food manufacturing industries. This index increased by ½ per cent in the fourth quarter

More about wholesale price indices

Tables 1, 1a and 2	**01-215 3544**
Tables 3a and 4a	
engineering	**01-215 3549**
chemicals, steel, building materials, etc	**01-215 5216**
textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc	**01-215 3548**
Tables 3b, 4b and 5	**01-215 3173**

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB

Table 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr p	1976 Dec	1977 May	1977 Jun	1977 Jul	1977 Aug	1977 Sep	1977 Oct	1977 Nov p	1977 Dec p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	329.9	341.5	347.7	340.5	331.0	330.2	348.3	345.2	344.5	338.8	338.1	333.8	330.2	328.9
	Materials [1]	339.7	351.6	356.1	347.6	337.0	339.8	356.7	353.0	352.0	345.8	344.9	340.2	336.1	334.7
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	236.3	244.8	267.8	273.0	273.3	238.9	267.9	271.1	272.9	273.0	273.0	273.1	273.3	273.5
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	348.4	355.8	359.0	355.8	345.6	346.3	360.2	357.2	359.0	354.6	353.9	349.9	344.6	342.3
	Materials [1]	364.3	371.6	372.0	367.7	355.9	361.5	373.3	369.4	371.3	366.3	365.4	360.9	354.7	352.1
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	283.1	303.0	320.1	309.8	304.3	289.6	320.0	318.3	314.2	307.8	307.3	303.8	304.1	304.9
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries:	288.7	309.4	322.9	308.0	303.0	294.4	322.0	319.1	314.2	304.9	305.0	302.2	303.0	303.7
	Materials	289.5	310.3	323.4	307.8	302.6	295.1	322.4	319.4	314.2	304.6	304.7	301.8	302.7	303.4
	Fuel [2]	268.0	283.7	309.1	312.2	311.5	275.4	310.9	312.4	313.3	311.9	311.4	311.4	311.6	311.6
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	284.9	307.1	321.2	308.0	302.7	290.6	319.7	317.7	313.8	304.9	305.4	302.0	302.9	303.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	310.3	319.3	330.4	327.0	327.0	312.0	332.5	329.4	328.5	326.0	326.5	327.7	325.9	327.4
311 and 312	Steel industries	299.5	303.7	319.7	324.4	328.3	299.9	319.8	320.2	321.7	325.0	326.5	326.8	328.9	329.2
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	205.4	222.3	220.0	213.6	213.9	205.1	222.0	215.9	216.3	212.1	212.5	215.4	211.8	214.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	274.9	283.7	289.1	294.9	301.6	277.3	289.5	289.8	292.6	295.1	296.9	301.3	301.6	301.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	238.1	249.2	252.3	251.4	254.6	239.4	253.1	250.8	251.4	250.5	252.3	254.8	253.9	255.1
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	266.2	275.9	281.7	285.4	294.4	268.6	282.0	282.6	284.8	285.5	285.8	293.8	294.4	294.9
Order XII	Metal goods industries	291.4	298.2	302.6	305.8	312.3	293.3	303.5	301.1	303.4	305.1	309.0	313.5	312.6	310.7
Order XIII	Textile industries	298.8	298.6	297.1	290.3	287.1	298.2	298.1	294.5	293.9	289.6	287.4	288.8	285.4	287.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	231.0	240.9	246.9	249.3	250.6	232.8	247.3	247.3	249.0	249.0	249.8	250.0	250.3	251.5
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	282.4	298.3	313.8	321.4	325.7	287.2	314.2	318.4	320.2	321.6	322.5	324.8	325.6	326.6
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	274.6	289.4	306.3	315.9	320.5	280.2	306.0	311.2	314.7	315.8	317.1	319.8	320.3	321.3
Order XVII	Timber industries	307.0	319.9	327.4	329.5	324.4	312.2	327.5	328.9	330.3	330.8	327.4	325.9	324.0	323.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	304.7	312.5	317.6	314.1	291.8	304.9	317.9	318.3	318.4	312.2	311.7	294.9	291.9	288.6
Order XX	Construction materials	271.5	284.0	294.0	301.4	305.5	274.5	294.3	297.3	300.3	302.0	301.8	304.4	305.6	306.4
Part of Order XX	House building materials	276.3	288.6	299.8	308.2	311.0	279.2	300.3	303.7	306.7	309.2	308.7	310.2	311.2	311.7

[1] Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising. [2] Includes petroleum products. p Provisional.

Table 1a Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr p	1976 Dec	1977 May	1977 Jun	1977 Jul	1977 Aug	1977 Sep	1977 Oct	1977 Nov p	1977 Dec p
361	Electrical machinery industry	256.2	264.2	268.3	271.3	276.9	258.0	268.7	268.3	270.1	270.9	273.0	276.8	276.7	277.2
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	187.0	198.6	197.7	188.9	188.8	186.0	198.1	193.9	192.1	187.2	187.5	189.5	187.6	189.4
364	Radio and electronic components industry	248.4	259.5	266.7	270.7	275.5	250.7	267.1	267.3	269.4	270.2	272.6	275.2	275.3	276.0
368	Domestic appliances industry	246.3	255.0	260.2	264.6	269.3	248.5	260.6	260.8	263.1	264.1	266.7	268.9	269.3	269.8
369	Electrical goods industries, n.e.s.	240.9	254.2	259.0	259.7	264.2	242.6	260.5	257.4	259.0	258.7	261.5	263.9	263.7	265.0
381	Motor vehicle industry	276.3	285.2	291.0	298.4	304.1	278.5	291.1	292.4	295.2	298.5	301.5	303.4	304.5	304.5
411	Man-made fibres industry	275.8	277.8	284.6	286.5	285.1	276.5	285.2	286.0	287.5	285.9	286.0	285.4	284.3	285.5
414	Woollen and worsted industry	338.4	333.3	315.9	309.0	306.6	336.7	315.4	313.9	312.5	309.5	305.1	310.1	305.3	304.5
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	257.5	269.3	277.5	275.5	271.9	260.0	278.3	278.0	277.6	275.2	273.8	272.8	271.6	271.3
450	Footwear industry	231.6	239.3	245.6	248.5	249.7	232.8	245.9	246.2	247.2	248.5	249.9	249.4	249.8	249.8
481	Paper and board making industry	318.4	318.1	325.1	318.2	284.3	317.8	325.4	325.6	324.6	315.5	314.5	288.9	284.6	279.4

p Provisional.

compared with 1¾ per cent in the previous quarter.

The change in the index for all manufactured products measured over a 12-month period fell for the fifth successive month, from 15¾ per cent in November to 15¼ per cent in December.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell by ½ per cent in December to 328.9. This index has now fallen for eight successive months, and is ½ per cent lower than in December 1976.

The index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than the food, drink and tobacco industries fell by ¾ per cent in December. Lower crude oil prices, as a result of the further appreciation of sterling against the dollar, were mainly responsible for the fall. This index has fallen by 3¾ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for copper and to a lesser extent lead were responsible for the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for materials and fuel purchased by the non-ferrous metals industry and, together with copper wire, for the increase of ½ per cent in the index for the electrical engineering industry.

The index for the chemicals and allied industries rose by ½ per cent with higher prices for palm oil and animal oils and fats partially offset by the lower crude oil prices.

Higher prices for elastic webs and cords were mainly responsible for the increase of ½ per cent in the index for materials and fuel purchased by the clothing and footwear industries.

Higher prices for mohair and cotton rags partially offset by further lower prices for wool were responsible for the ¼ per cent increase in the textile industries index.

Imported woodpulp was again responsible for the decrease in the index for the paper industries. This index fell by 7½ per cent in the fourth quarter.

The fall of ½ per cent in the index for the metal goods industry was mainly accounted for by lower prices for gold.

The ¼ per cent increase in December in the index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries was mainly due to higher prices for imported cereals which more than offset lower prices for cocoa. This index fell by ½ per cent during the fourth quarter.

Trade and Industry index

The index for volume 28 of *Trade and Industry*, covering the months July to September 1977, was published as a loose insert with the issue of 23 December 1977.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry*, 13 May 1977.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by sectors of industry.

4 Firm and provisional indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be made if they are significant. These revisions will be notified when the series are next published.

6 A list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom supplementary to those shown in table 3a is published in table 4a in April, August and December. Similarly a list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom supplementary to those shown in table 3b is published in table 4b.

Table 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1976	1977				1976	1977							
		4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr p	Dec	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	233.9	248.0	259.2	267.7	272.0	237.2	259.8	262.4	265.8	268.1	269.2	271.0	271.8	273.3
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	241.2	254.5	264.4	272.9	279.0	244.5	265.2	267.0	270.2	273.3	275.1	277.6	279.1	280.4
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	252.2	267.3	282.9	294.7	294.2	255.8	283.5	288.9	295.1	294.7	294.2	294.0	292.8	295.7
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	247.3	262.5	279.1	293.7	296.1	250.4	279.9	285.5	292.9	293.9	294.3	295.3	294.6	298.4
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	228.8	239.7	248.5	256.9	261.4	231.5	248.5	251.0	255.7	257.1	258.0	260.1	261.5	262.6
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	271.8	283.8	286.4	291.9	300.1	273.2	286.7	285.7	288.7	291.6	295.3	300.6	299.8	300.0
311 and 312	Steel industries	300.2	311.0	313.1	321.6	334.6	301.4	313.0	313.3	316.7	321.3	326.7	334.3	334.8	334.8
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	236.3	248.1	258.3	267.6	275.1	239.0	259.4	260.9	264.1	268.5	270.3	273.1	275.1	277.1
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	244.5	255.7	264.3	273.2	281.3	247.0	264.4	266.4	270.2	273.4	275.9	279.1	281.4	283.5
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	203.7	211.6	217.3	227.4	233.3	206.7	218.1	218.3	224.5	228.0	229.7	231.2	232.3	236.3
Order IX	Electrical engineering	214.1	223.1	232.6	237.8	245.5	215.4	233.3	234.2	236.3	237.7	239.3	242.9	246.3	247.4
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	260.0	277.1	293.5	308.6	316.4	265.0	297.0	298.3	300.8	311.6	313.4	314.6	315.8	318.9
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s.	253.6	263.5	272.1	278.2	287.2	256.1	271.9	273.6	276.7	278.2	279.8	286.1	287.2	288.2
Order XIII	Textile industries	219.9	234.9	241.6	244.7	247.6	222.4	241.8	242.7	244.1	244.6	245.4	246.8	247.4	248.5
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	193.7	202.4	206.6	213.3	218.3	194.8	206.6	208.4	211.2	212.8	215.9	217.4	218.6	219.0
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	188.5	195.5	198.4	204.4	209.6	189.6	198.1	200.1	202.1	203.8	207.3	208.8	209.7	210.2
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	265.6	279.8	294.7	309.5	317.5	270.0	293.8	301.9	307.0	309.5	312.1	315.9	318.1	318.4
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	241.5	251.4	266.2	272.2	285.1	243.0	267.0	268.4	268.8	270.2	277.6	281.8	286.0	287.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	248.5	266.6	275.7	280.8	286.3	253.6	275.8	278.1	279.2	280.7	282.4	285.4	286.4	287.0
481 to 484	Paper industries	266.0	278.5	284.4	290.1	295.0	270.1	285.2	286.2	288.1	289.5	292.7	294.5	295.2	295.4

p Provisional.

Table 3a Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1976 Dec	1977 Sep	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
	Mining and quarrying					
101	Coal	356.1	402.6	410.4	410.4	410.5
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	287.5	321.1	327.0	329.1	331.6
102/1	Granite and limestone roadstone	269.6	300.0	307.1	308.6	308.8
	Coated limestone roadstone	343.2	377.8	381.5	385.0	385.0
	Granite and other chippings	246.6	271.1	276.6	277.0	277.8
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction					
	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	254.8	315.7	327.6	330.1	332.1
	Sand and gravel – delivered	207.6	250.0	256.9	258.5	262.0
	Food, drink and tobacco					
240	Tobacco	175.1	214.3	214.3	214.3	214.3
	Coal and petroleum products					
261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel					
	Foundry coke	404.2	468.7	468.7	468.7	468.7
262	Mineral oil refining					
	Petroleum products	458.1	497.6	497.6	497.6	497.6
	Motor spirit two star (including duty)[1]	220.4	226.8	226.8	226.8	226.8
	Medium fuel oil (950-secs including duty)[1]	443.6	505.4	505.4	505.4	505.4
	Derv fuel (including duty)[1]	211.3	240.6	240.6	240.6	240.6
263	Lubricating oils and greases	255.6	297.4	219.6	293.4	293.4
	Chemicals and allied industries					
271	General chemicals	264.6	290.6	290.7	290.9	292.0
271/1	Inorganic chemicals (including inorganic gases)	253.6	283.8	285.3	285.5	286.8
271/2	Organic chemicals (including organic gases)	294.3	310.1	308.7	308.9	310.3
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations					
	Pharmaceutical chemicals	229.4r	264.0	268.9	268.9	269.1
	Pharmaceutical preparations	205.0	226.0	226.6	229.4	231.0
273	Toilet preparations	200.1	230.3	230.3	230.7	232.2
274	Paint	236.0	272.3	277.8	281.3	281.6
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber					
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	227.2	247.0	247.9p	249.3	250.5
	Polyolefin moulding materials	246.0	248.3	248.2p	249.3	250.6
	Polyvinyl chlorides	262.7	283.0	283.0	284.1	285.4
279	Other chemical industries					
279/3	Explosives, fireworks, etc,	268.2	292.1	301.4	301.4	303.6
	Metal manufacture					
311/2	Steel					
	Steel sheets	284.6	302.0	307.5	307.6	307.6
	Electrical steel sheets	269.8	297.0	324.9	325.9	325.9
	Stainless steel sheets	210.4	235.5	235.5	235.5	235.5
	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical)	299.7	316.4	318.7	318.7	318.7
	Galvanised steel sheets	289.9	298.4	314.0	314.5	314.5
	Tinplate	274.0	335.8	335.8	335.8	335.8
	Semi-finished steels	348.2	359.5	359.5	359.5	359.5
	Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	362.5	382.6	382.6	382.6	382.6
	Semi-finished steels for alloy stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	302.1	316.4	316.4	316.4	316.4
	Semi-finished steels for drop-forgings and stampings	352.2	373.8	373.8	373.8	373.8
	Semi-finished steels for tubes	359.4	367.2	367.2	367.2	367.2
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings) (using Public Sector indicators)	360.1	379.4	379.4	379.4	379.4
	Finished steels (other than sheets, tinplate, tubes, forgings and castings)	306.4	322.3	334.2	334.8	334.8
	Steel wire rods	319.7	320.7	320.7	322.6	322.6
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	315.5	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4
	Steel plates (alloy)	284.8	334.2	341.6	341.6	341.6
	Steel plates (non-alloy)	303.5	304.0	353.0	354.7	354.7
	Steel sheet piling	309.9	357.7	357.7	357.7	357.7
	Heavy steel bars and sections	298.5	353.7	353.7	353.7	353.7
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	333.6	329.2	330.7	330.7	330.7
	Hot rolled steel strip	356.8	357.3	357.3	357.3	357.3
	Bright steel bars (non-alloy)	315.7	337.2	337.2	337.2	337.2
	Cold rolled steel strip (non-alloy)	313.1r	321.6	329.9	329.9	329.9
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	279.1	299.1	299.1	299.1	299.1
	Finished stainless steels	232.0	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2
	High speed tool and magnet steel	261.2	297.5	297.5	297.5	297.5
	Steel castings	272.7	306.0	309.8	311.5	311.5
	Carbon steel castings	281.2	313.3	315.1	317.6	317.6
	Stainless and heat resisting alloy steel castings	227.9	260.4	269.2	269.4	269.4
	Other alloy steel castings	294.9	331.6	335.0	336.6	336.6
	Structural steel	309.9	329.9	332.0	332.1	332.1
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	377.4	414.7	414.9	415.1	415.7
312	Steel tubes					
	Steel tubes and fittings	323.4r	359.1	361.7	361.8	361.8
	Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	325.7r	362.8	364.8	364.8	364.8
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	343.3r	388.5	388.5	388.5	388.5
	Pipe fittings	278.7	301.5	306.5	306.5	308.3
313	Iron castings, etc	300.9	336.0	337.8	338.3	338.6
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	291.3	325.7	327.9	328.4	328.8
313/4	Other iron castings					
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	308.4	336.6	336.6	337.0	340.0
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys					
	Wrought aluminium	248.3r	292.3	295.4	293.0	292.9
	Aluminium : Rolled	239.8r	300.0	308.0	304.1	304.1
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	255.4r	298.5	299.8	295.7	295.7
	Aluminium : Castings	257.4	285.3	286.5	285.6	285.2
	Aluminium : Forgings	231.0	269.3	269.3	269.3	269.3
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys					
	Copper tubes	156.0	153.5	156.3	151.1	151.1
	Brass ingots	162.0	148.0	148.9	144.7	145.3
	Mechanical engineering					
331	Agricultural machinery	262.3	305.2p	308.0p	312.1	314.6
	Soil preparation and cultivating machinery	261.1	300.6	302.4	307.6	311.6e
	Harvesting, threshing, feed-processing machinery, etc	272.2	318.5	321.8	323.3	325.5e
	Pick-up balers	281.2	335.9	339.5	339.5	339.5e
	Grinding mills and meal mixers	259.9	284.7	291.5	293.1	305.7e
	Milking machines	236.9	289.5	289.5	289.5	290.7e
	Other agricultural machinery (spraying machinery, general purpose elevators and conveyors, etc)	252.0	275.7p	282.0p	301.1	304.1e
332	Metal-working machine tools	265.5	304.8	307.7	308.4	314.1e
332/1	Metal-cutting machine tools	266.7	309.8	312.6	313.4	320.2e
332/2	Metal-forming machine tools	256.5	300.1	302.0	302.8	303.0e
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	238.6	264.9p	267.6p	269.3	270.6
333/1	Pumps	227.8r	255.1	261.4	264.6	266.0
	Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps	226.7r	259.4	259.5	264.8	264.8e
	Industrial pumps	227.8	254.8	261.5	264.6	266.0e
	Centrifugal, turbine and axial flow pumps	229.8	261.7	267.1	272.0	274.1e
333/2	Industrial valves	264.7	282.4	282.8	283.3	285.2e
	Iron valves	271.2	295.1	295.2	295.6	298.5e
	Steel valves	270.7	285.1	285.5	286.4	826.8e
	Non-ferrous valves	251.3	267.4	268.2	268.5	271.3e
333/3	Air and gas compressors	245.1	292.1p	296.5p	297.0	297.1e
333/4	Fluid power equipment					
	Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	224.6	246.8	249.1	252.4	254.2e
	Pneumatic fluid power and control equipment	193.5	221.3	222.1	222.1	222.1e
334	Stationary internal combustion engines and steam turbines	248.9	280.2	287.8	290.6	290.9
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	254.4	290.6	293.9p	295.6	296.9
	Contractors' plant and parts	253.3	290.0	293.0p	294.7	295.9e
	Excavators, trenchers, diggers, etc	279.3	318.0	319.5	324.1	325.4e
	Conrete mixers	240.7	283.4	284.8p	284.8	286.3e
	Dumpers	242.7	283.8	287.3	287.3	287.3e
	Crawler tractors	234.6	261.3	262.0	262.4	264.7e
	Crushing and screening plant and parts	259.7	288.1	296.1p	298.0	299.8e
337	Mechanical handling equipment	237.4	268.1	274.8	277.8	278.5
337/2	Cranes	234.7	261.1	272.2	274.2	274.5
337/4	Lifting and winding devices	241.2	271.8	277.0	277.5	277.5
337/5	Powered industrial trucks and tractors	255.1	291.8	295.0	299.8	300.4
339/1	Mining machinery	222.0r	238.7	241.4p	243.1	246.0e
339/3	Commercial and industrial refrigeration machinery	247.1	277.8	278.4	278.7	279.1
339/5	Scales and weighing machinery	253.4	283.4	287.7	296.9	301.1e
339/6	Portable power tools	222.9	245.4p	250.0p	250.5	250.9e
339/7	Food and drink processing machinery	237.1	271.8p	280.8p	281.1	281.7
339/8	Bottle washing, bottling, packaging, labelling and canning machinery	232.6	261.1	266.8p	271.2	273.3
339/9	Miscellaneous machinery	242.7	273.6	278.1p	282.1	283.4e
	Instrument engineering					
352	Clocks, watches and time recorders	220.5	251.5	251.9	251.9	255.2
354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	207.4	229.7	231.2p	232.4	236.2e
354/1	Optical instruments					
	Microscopes	193.9	216.2	230.1	230.1	230.1e
354/2	Other scientific and industrial instruments					
	Process measuring and control instruments	218.4	242.5	245.2	245.2	253.5e
	Analytical instruments	188.1	211.2	211.5	214.2	216.1e
	Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers	157.5	173.6	173.6	177.6	177.6e
	Electrical testing, measuring and control instruments	199.2	217.0	217.4	219.7	219.7e

Table 3a continued

1968 SIC		1976 Dec	1977 Sep	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
	Electrical engineering					
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	155.8	169.0	171.2p	172.6	173.5e
365/1	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	197.0	214.5	221.2	221.2	221.2e
	Gramophone records	203.5	221.4	229.1	229.1	229.1e
	Pre-recorded tapes – cassettes	199.7	216.2	219.9	219.9	219.9e
	Pre-recorded tapes – cartridges	170.1	187.5	189.2	189.2	189.2e
365/2	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	151.3	164.0	165.8p	167.3	167.9e
	Domestic television receivers[2]	153.5	166.9	169.0	170.1	170.8e
	Domestic television receivers – colour[2]	139.9	150.2	152.9	155.0	155.6e
	Domestic television receivers – monochrome[2]	157.4	171.7	173.6	174.5	175.2e
	Record players and tape recorders	148.4	154.8	154.7	157.2	157.7e
368	Domestic electrical appliances	195.6	227.2	231.5	236.2	236.7
	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	204.0	235.8	239.0	245.9	245.9e
	Electric cookers	203.3	237.8	241.9	247.9	247.9e
	Domestic electrical heating appliances	212.2	242.6	245.4	249.4	252.0e
	Electric fires	212.0	251.4	253.1	253.1	253.1e
	Electric water heaters, wash boilers, etc	263.2	288.6	296.4	309.0	309.0e
	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	206.4	243.4	253.8	255.3	255.3e
	Domestic electric flat irons	225.1	260.5	263.6	273.4	273.4e
	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	184.1	216.2	218.0	219.4	219.4e
	Domestic electric refrigerators	191.0	226.1	228.5	230.5	230.5e
369/2 and 369/3	Batteries and accumulators	248.2	276.4	279.7	283.3	284.5e
369/4	Electric lamps and fluorescent tubes	201.8	240.6	240.6	241.8	242.6e
	Vehicles					
380	Wheeled tractors	319.7	381.7	381.7	388.2	396.9
381	Motor vehicles					
	Passenger cars	258.0	307.3	307.8	308.5	311.0e
	Passenger cars[3]	235.2	280.2	280.6	281.3	283.6e
	Commercial and public service vehicles	280.9	337.4	337.6	338.4	343.9e
	Commercial vehicles	283.9	341.5	341.6	342.0	347.6e
	Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons gross vehicle weight	282.8	343.5	343.5	343.7	347.8e
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons gross vehicle weight	293.8	346.5	346.5	346.9	355.2e
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons gross vehicle weight	260.2	303.7	305.6	308.6	318.4e
	Commercial vehicles not exceeding 1½ tons gross vehicle weight	282.7	347.5	347.5	347.5	350.3e
	Commercial vehicles and chassis over 1½ tons gross vehicle weight	280.4	331.3	332.1	333.4	340.0e
	Public service vehicles	272.3	321.6	323.0	327.3	332.5e
	Metal goods not elsewhere specified					
390	Engineers' small tools and gauges					
	Engineers' cutting tools	218.2	259.7	260.7	263.1	264.5
	Engineers' cutting tools : diamond	172.7	204.9	204.9	206.3	207.9
	Engineers' cutting tools and parts : non-diamond	220.8	261.1	262.0	264.6	266.1
	Hacksaw blades	231.7	290.9	294.4	294.4	294.4
391	Hand tools and implements	266.8	315.7	316.4	316.4	320.1
392	Cutlery and tableware, etc	239.0	262.7	266.6	266.9	273.6
393	Nuts and bolts, etc	317.2	347.4	347.4	347.1	344.1
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	335.2	353.7	353.8	353.5	350.1
399	Metal industries not elsewhere specified					
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	225.3	245.7	248.5	249.7	252.1
	Metal non-domestic furniture	236.2	256.4	258.9	260.6	263.9
	Metal chairs	198.6	215.9	219.4	220.3	226.6
	Metal cabinets	224.2	251.9	251.9	251.9	255.0
399/2	Metal windows and door frames					
	Metal windows	371.5	422.2	427.7	436.5	436.5
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	192.8	230.6	232.5	233.1	235.1
	Gas cookers	191.5	228.8	232.1	232.5	232.7
	Gas water heaters and wash boilers	211.9	253.4	253.4	253.4	253.4
	Gas fires and space heaters	187.6	224.7	224.7	226.0	232.3
	Gas water heaters and gas fires	194.3	232.6	232.6	233.5	238.1
399/12	Miscellaneous metal goods					
	Catering equipment	227.5	253.0	254.4	257.3	258.1
	Plumbers' brassware	203.3	223.2	224.1	224.1	224.1
	Domestic oil burning appliances	240.1	274.6	282.1	293.0	293.0
	Textiles					
411	Man-made fibres production	186.7	196.0	197.4	197.8	198.6
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	245.7	232.5	230.7	228.5	228.8
	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	281.3	259.7	257.3	253.5	253.4
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	239.7	258.4	257.9	257.8	258.4
	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	256.3	265.0	262.6	261.1	262.1
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	221.3	243.7	244.4	245.4	246.3
414	Woollen and worsted	270.8	290.1	291.8	293.9	293.8
414/2	Worsted spinning	253.3	275.6	275.4	276.8	277.2
	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	268.4	295.5	295.8	295.7	295.6
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	199.4	213.6	213.6	215.5	216.7
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	179.3c	203.9	205.8	206.8	207.0
419	Carpets and rugs	228.5	254.2	257.2	257.4	259.0
	Carpets	228.2	253.6	256.7	256.8	258.4
	Carpets – woven	253.6	281.1	285.1	285.4	287.4
	Tufted carpets	178.0	199.1	200.4	200.4	201.2
429	Other textile industries					
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	219.0	251.6	251.6	253.7	259.2
	Leather, leather goods and fur					
431/1	Leather for footwear	210.8	217.6	213.7	213.7	213.9
	Clothing and footwear					
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	208.6	238.2	239.7	241.3	241.4
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc					
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	277.9	325.0	327.2	328.5	329.6
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	289.5	340.2	342.1	342.4	342.5
461/2	Non-refractory goods including building bricks	272.5	317.9	320.3	322.0	323.5
	Building bricks – delivered	283.2	327.0	327.0	333.9	334.0
	Engineering bricks – delivered	303.4	339.3	339.3	339.3	339.3
463	Glass	246.5	282.9	287.4	292.6	293.7
463/1	Glass other than containers	241.0	276.7	281.3	284.1	284.8
	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	234.7	273.5	278.8	279.0	279.2
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	210.4	262.9	265.5	265.5	265.5
463/2	Glass containers	254.7	292.2	296.5	305.2	306.9
464	Cement	270.4	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.6
	Cement – delivered in bulk	269.8	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.6
	Cement – delivered in bags	271.7	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.6
469/2	Building materials not elsewhere specified	270.2	309.4	314.4	317.2	317.3
	Precast concrete products	256.0	294.2	296.4	299.5	299.6
	Precast concrete pipes – delivered	299.6	352.7	353.3	364.7	365.0
	Precast concrete manholes – delivered	234.5	274.6	274.9	285.1	285.3
	Plaster gypsum	241.3	276.6	276.6	276.6	276.6
	Mastic asphalt	262.0	302.3	301.0	301.2	301.2
	Timber, furniture etc					
471/1	Timber sawmilling					
	Homegrown hardwood – sawn	264.8	309.0	315.6	315.8	317.8
471/2	Building joinery	298.1	329.5	333.0	333.1	333.1
	Timber structures and structural components	300.8	322.1	322.0	321.3	320.9
	Door sets, doors and door frames (excluding hardwood doors architecturally designed)	298.5	344.1	349.7	350.6	350.6
	Windows and window frames (wood)	324.6	360.4	372.4	373.1	373.8
	Other building joinery (ie architectural and general joinery)	308.7	344.1	344.1	344.1	344.1
472	Furniture and upholstery	225.5	253.2	255.6	256.4	257.4
	Domestic furniture	222.1	249.8	252.2	253.1	254.4
	Non-upholstered furniture – domestic	231.4	263.5	265.6	265.9	267.4
	Bedroom furniture	203.3	227.5	230.0	230.1	232.9
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	222.7	252.5	256.9	257.0	257.0
	Dining room furniture	225.3	264.0	267.2	267.4	267.4
	Kitchen furniture	257.0	294.9	295.8	296 3	297.5
	Upholstered furniture	206.9	227.4	230.3	232.3	233.1
	Two and three-piece suites	199.9	214.5	218.3	220.3	220.3
	Fireside chairs – open wood arm easy chairs	223.7	258.9	258.9	262.2	266.5
473	Bedding, etc	244.3	283.7	294.2	295.8	295.8
	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	246.0	288.7	291.1	294.3	294.3
	Divan sets	264.3	303.4	313.6	313.6	313.6
	Paper, printing and publishing					
481	Paper and board	273.5	290.1	290.1	289.9	289.8
	Printings and writings – excluding newsprint	280.0	285.8	285.8	285.8	285.8
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials					
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and packing cases – fibreboard	268.8	292.3	295.2	296.4	297.0
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials					

Table 3a Commodities produced in the United Kingdom continued

1968 SIC		1976 Dec	1977 Sep	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
483	Manufactured stationery	266.8	304.4	304.5	305.7	306.0
484	Manufacturers of paper and board not elsewhere specified					
484/1	Wallpaper	230.1	252.2	259.8	259.8	259.8
489	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc					
	General printing, bookbinding, etc	220.1	239.2	239.6	240.2	240.6
	Other manufacturing industries					
491	Rubber manufactures					
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	224.1	258.3	258.3	258.3	258.4
492	Linoleum, plastics, floor covering and leathercloth					
	Linoleum and felt base	217.0	254.2	254.2	257.8	263.8
102/1 and 103 312	Part Aggregates for concrete	225.3	253.9	259.5	261.6	262.9
361/2 362 369/5 338	Part Electrical installation materials, domestic	228.9	249.0	262.4	265.8	266.4 e
399/1 399/3 472	Part Office equipment and machinery	203.7	226.1	226.7	227.5	229.4
399/1 472	Part Office furniture	250.9	227.6	279.2	280.2	282.4
412 414	Part All spun man-made fibres yarns	213.8	230.4	229.9	230.5	231.1

[1] Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1000 gallons) exclusive of rebates. [2] Excludes sales to rental companies [3] Inclusive of purchase tax (before its abolition), VAT and car tax. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revisions. r Revised. c Correction.

Addendum to table 3a. Confirmation of figures previously published as provisional

1968 SIC		1977 Jun	Jul	Aug
339/1	Mining machinery	234.0	234.3	234.4
339/9	Miscellaneous machinery	—	267.8	270.2

Revisions to table 3a

1968 SIC		Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
333/1	Pumps	1975	—	—	174.8	177.3	179.1	179.5	187.1	189.8	192.2	194.6	197.5	200.8
		1976	201.7	204.1	204.5	210.4	211.4	212.2	216.0	218.3	219.5	225.9	226.4	227.8
		1977	232.2	236.9	240.9	245.4	246.0	246.8	248.3	249.6	—	—	—	—
	Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps	1972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113.6	114.8	114.8
		1973	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	115.3	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	123.1	124.5
		1974	125.5	125.5	129.6	136.1	137.7	140.0	140.0	140.0	151.6	151.9	151.9	151.9
		1975	151.9	152.6	174.8	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	184.2	200.5	200.5	200.5	200.5
		1976	204.8	204.9	206.7	217.4	221.7	223.4	223.4	225.9	225.9	226.7	226.7	226.7
		1977	238.2	242.2	243.2	244.7	244.7	247.8	247.8	247.8	—	—	—	—
339/1	Mining machinery	1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218.9	219.2	222.0
		1977	224.5	225.5	226.1	232.6	232.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179.3
		1977	190.9	194.3	195.7	197.9	198.1	200.0	202.1	—	—	—	—	—

Table 3b Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1970 = 100

	1976 Dec	1977 Sep	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
Hides and skins	344.3	321.3	317.5	315.7	325.0
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	226.3	265.7	265.7	265.7	265.7
Copper [1]	128.4	116.2	116.2	110.1	115.5
Lead [1]	223.7	263.6	274.2	274.9	292.2
Tin, ingot min. 99.75% [1]	323.7	417.2	449.4	450.3	454.3
Zinc [1]	309.4	240.9	234.8	234.3	235.8
Zinc [2]	370.9	313.9	302.2	274.9	268.2
Natural rubber	278.2	297.3	286.6	269.6	257.8
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	288.1	275.1	275.1	275.1	275.1
Textiles:					
Raw cotton, all types	417.7	287.4	281.2	266.0	269.0
American types, cif Liverpool	415.2	285.2	279.4	264.4	267.8
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool	430.0	298.1	290.0	274.3	274.9
Raw wool – all types	357.3	322.1	330.3	320.0	310.2
Imported	352.1	323.0	326.8	317.1	307.8
Imported, merino	315.2	297.2	299.0	293.1	289.9
Imported, fine crossbred	350.8	321.1	322.0	316.4	308.4
Imported, medium and coarse crossbred	461.2	407.7	418.5	396.8	373.0
British types	386.9	317.2	350.0	336.4	324.2
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	329.5	366.8	365.7	365.3	365.5
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	320.7	328.7	327.7	326.2	324.7 e
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	376.3	377.9	370.1	365.2	362.8 e
Woodpulp, imported	361.9	325.3	285.7	277.9	267.9

[1] LME settlement price. [2] Producer's price. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

Table 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices [1]

1970 = 100

	Primary commodities: Total $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Primary commodities: Agricultural non-food $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Non-ferrous metals $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals [2] $	£	Purchasers' currencies
1974 1st qtr	303	318	274	232	244	209	160	168	144	284	298	256
2nd qtr	304	304	263	229	229	198	183	183	159	288	287	249
3rd qtr	309	315	274	221	225	196	142	145	126	287	292	254
4th qtr	320	330	284	212	213	186	126	130	111	294	303	258
1975 1st qtr	312	313	261	201	202	168	124	124	101	287	287	240
2nd qtr	299	309	250	198	204	166	121	125	101	275	284	230
3rd qtr	295	333	261	196	220	173	118	133	105	271	306	240
4th qtr	301	354	271	191	224	172	116	136	104	276	324	249
1976 1st qtr	306	368	279	202	243	184	120	144	109	281	338	256
2nd qtr	310	412	289	212	282	198	135	179	126	286	381	267
3rd qtr	314	427	291	227	308	211	140	190	130	291	395	270
4th qtr	316	459	290	232	337	213	131	190	120	291	423	267
1977 1st qtr	340	476	310	242	339	221	141	197	129	313	439	286
2nd qtr	348	486	314	250	349	225	142	198	128	320	447	289
3rd qtr [3]	341	472	304	231	320	206	138	191	123	314	434	280
4th qtr [4]	*330*	*437*	*285*	*221*	*292*	*191*	*144*	*190*	*124*	*305*	*404*	*264*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. [2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN. [3] Provisional. [4] Projections by Department of Industry.

Business Monitors

The following titles and issues of Business Monitors are now available:

PRODUCTION SERIES
Monthly at £3.06 each per year post free

PM 33-36	Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders) for August 1977
PM 381	Cars and commercial vehicle production for November 1977

Quarterly at £1.00 each per year post free

PQ 104	Petroleum and natural gas for second quarter 1977
PQ 211	Grain milling for third quarter 1977
PQ 221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats for third quarter 1977
PQ 271	General chemicals for third quarter 1977
PQ 275	Soap and detergents for third quarter 1977
PQ 276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials for third quarter 1977
PQ 337	Mechanical handling equipment for second quarter 1977
PQ 339.5	Scales and weighing machinery and portable power tools for third quarter 1977
PQ 339.7	Food and drink processing machinery and packaging and bottling machinery for third quarter 1977
PQ 353	Surgical instruments and appliances for third quarter 1977
PQ 366	Electronic computers for third quarter 1977
PQ 413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres for third quarter 1977
PQ 414	Woollen and worsted for third quarter 1977
PQ 416	Rope, twine and net for third quarter 1977
PQ 431	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery for third quarter 1977
PQ 441	Weatherproof outerwear for third quarter 1977
PQ 449.1	Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries for third quarter 1977
PQ 463	Glass for third quarter 1977

Business Monitors in the production series and miscellaneous series, and certain monitors (nos. SD 1 to SD 9) in the service and distributive series, are available by annual subscriptions from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the library at the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121 – answer back BSONPT G) from which a complete list of the titles of Business Monitors is available on application. Back issues of the monthly and quarterly monitors cost 50p a copy post free. Please send payments for all orders below £5. The annual monitors are individually priced and the cost of these will be supplied on request. Exceptionally, copies can also be purchased over the counter at the Department of Trade's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4H 7HU.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 13 January 1978.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
East Of Elephant Rock	BR/E 39445/15/1/83	93	13 January	Trident Barber Distributors Ltd	Kendon Films Ltd
Movietone News 2536	BR/E 39384/15/1/83	8	13 January	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
COMMUNITY					
Dirty Dora	EC 39443/15/1/83	68	12 January	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd	WR International Films, Paris
FOREIGN					
Small Propeller	F 39441	17	12 January	Sunn Classic Productions (GB) Ltd	British Petroleum Ltd, London
Flossie	F 39442	65	12 January	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd	Swedish Film Productions, Sweden
First Love	F 39444	92	12 January	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Lawrence Turman and David Foster, California

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER
The registration number of the film 'Further Confessions Of A Sixth Form Girl', registered on 16 December 1977, has been amended to EC 39423/18/12/82.
The title of the film 'Pelvis', F 39325, registered on 4 October 1977, has been amended to 'Hard Up'.

Index to statistics published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

(a) annually (m) monthly (q) quarterly

Air transport: trade by air (a) 1 Jul 77
Balance of payments
current account (m) page 127
summary (q) 16 Dec 77
overseas royalties 12 Aug 77
trends in invisibles 7 Oct 77
see also Overseas trade of the UK
Business names and limited partnerships (a) 18 Feb 77
Capital expenditure:
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (q) 6 Jan 78
provisional (q) 2 Dec 77
by regions 18 Feb 77
leasing, hiring and renting out (a) 30 Sept 77
see also Investment
Catering trades turnover (q) 18 Nov 77
Census of production (a) 28 Jan 77
Check trading (a) 12 Aug 77
Chemicals industry activity (q) 6 Jan 78
Companies
acquisitions and mergers (q) 11 Nov 77
insolvencies (q) 4 Nov 77
liquidity (q) 9 Dec 77
new registrations:
Gt. Britain (m) 23 Dec 77
N. Ireland (m) 2 Dec 77
rate of return on capital (a) 16 Sept 77
structure of company financing 4 Feb 77
Construction work overseas (a) 4 Nov 77
Earnings, wage rates (m) 23 Dec 77
Energy trends (m) 18 Nov 77
Engineering industries:
production indices (m) 6 Jan 78
sales and orders (m) 23 Dec 77
Film industry
British Film Fund Agency returns (m) 13 Jan 78
cinema admissions and takings (m) 23 Dec 77
annual inquiry (a) 30 Sept 77
exhibitors' quota returns (a) 6 May 77
overseas payments and earnings (a) 26 Aug 77
registrations of films (a) 4 Feb 77
Food
consumption levels (6m) 18 Nov 77
household consumption (q) 23 Dec 77
Footwear industry:
deliveries and stocks (m) page 137
Foreign trade: industrial countries' economic indicators (m) 6 Jan 78
quarterly analysis (q) 2 Dec 77
see also Overseas trade of the UK
Hire purchase business (m) 13 Jan 78
Industrial production
index numbers (m) 23 Dec 77
Scotland (q) 23 Dec 77
Wales (q) 21 Oct 77
Insurance companies:
investments and assets (a) 11 Nov 77
Investment
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years) 25 Feb 77
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year) 6 Jan 78
investment and earnings overseas (a) 5 Aug 77
see also Capital expenditure
Made-up clothing:
orders and deliveries (m) page 137
Man-made fibres
deliveries (q) 9 Dec 77
production (m) 9 Dec 77
production: quarterly analysis (q) 9 Dec 77
Metal-working machine tools (m) page 133
Motor industry
car and commercial vehicle production (m) 6 Jan 78
provisional (m) 13 Jan 78
motor trade turnover (q) 25 Nov 77
Office development permits (q) 2 Dec 77
Official reserves (m) 13 Jan 78
Overseas trade of the UK
direct exporters and credit terms (a) 12 Aug 77
analysis of trends (q) 9 Dec 77
backrun (a) 11 Mar 77
export prospects (q) 9 Dec 77
invoicing in foreign currencies 22 Apr 77
see also Balance of payments
Pension funds: investments and assets (a) 11 Nov 77
Price Commission index (m) page 136
Regional development grants (q) 4 Nov 77
Research and development expenditure 24 Jun 77 and 1 Jul 77
Retail prices index (m) 23 Dec 77
Retail trades
sales (m) 13 Jan 78
provisional figures (m) page 135
stocks (m) page 135
Royalties: overseas transactions (a) 12 Aug 77
Selective financial assistance
section 7 (m) 6 Jan 78
section 7 £10,000 or more (q) 25 Nov 77
section 8 (q) 25 Nov 77
Shipping
nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade (a) 9 Sept 77
UK revenue (a) 30 Sept 77
Steel: consumption and stocks (q) 13 Jan 78
Stocks
manufacturers' and distributors' (q) 6 Jan 78
provisional (q) 2 Dec 77
manufacturers' (m) 6 Jan 78
retail (m) page 135
Television: overseas payments and earnings (a) 26 Aug 77
Textiles
activity in the industry (q) 13 Jan 78
carpet sales (m) page 136
cotton industry production (m) 2 Dec 77
hosiery production (m) 23 Dec 77
wholesale houses' sales and stocks (m) 13 Jan 78
wool exports (q) 16 Dec 77
wool output (m) 16 Dec 77
Tourism
foreign arrivals (m) 9 Dec 77
overseas travel and tourism (a) 29 Jul 77
overseas travel and tourism (q) page 134
Unemployment (m) 23 Dec 77
Wholesale prices
average prices of selected commodities (a) 13 May 77
index numbers (m) page 138
initial summary (m) 13 Jan 78

Organisational information

Commercial representation guide 28 Oct 77
ECGD local offices 12 Aug 77
ECGD lines of credit 13 Jan 78
European public holiday guide 25 Nov 77
Government statistics guide 13 Jan 78
Guide to departments 2 Sept 77
Guide to schemes of selective financial assistance 7 Oct 77
Index, July-Sept 23 Dec 77
OTAR contact points 13 Jan 78
Release dates of economic statistics 23 Dec 77
Trade promotions guide 6 Jan 78

Trade and Industry reader services

contact our sources

We shall be pleased to arrange for you to receive without obligation further information on subjects in our new products, technology news, export services and export successes pages.

Circle the number below found at the end of editorial items

READER SERVICE NUMBERS

301	311	321	331	341	351	361	371	381	391	401	411	421	431	441	451	461	471	481	491
302	312	322	332	342	352	362	372	382	392	402	412	422	432	442	452	462	472	482	492
303	313	323	333	343	353	363	373	383	393	403	413	423	433	443	453	463	473	483	493
304	314	324	334	344	354	364	374	384	394	404	414	424	434	444	454	464	474	484	494
305	315	325	335	345	355	365	375	385	395	405	415	425	435	445	455	465	475	485	495
306	316	326	336	346	356	366	376	386	396	406	416	426	436	446	456	466	476	486	496
307	317	327	337	347	357	367	377	387	397	407	417	427	437	447	457	467	477	487	497
308	318	328	338	348	358	368	378	388	398	408	418	428	438	448	458	468	478	488	498
309	319	329	339	349	359	369	379	389	399	409	419	429	439	449	459	469	479	489	499
310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500

ensure a regular copy

Over 50,000 people now read Trade and Industry each week. Over 50,000 people in trade and industry, exporting and technology. People wanting facts and figures, prices and statistics. Ensure a regular copy on your desk every Friday.

Annual subscription includes postage to any part of the world.

I would like to take out an annual subscription to Trade and Industry

- ☐ Please invoice me/my company, or
- ☐ I enclose £30.60 for one year's subscription, or
- ☐ Charge one year's subscription to my HMSO account number

Please tick appropriate square

name _____ position _____

company _____

address _____

_____ phone number _____

Please fill in your name and address and send the page to:

Trade and Industry, FREEPOST, London SW1H 0YZ

CLASSIFIED

Advertisement Department (Trade and Industry) : 13 Great James Street, London WC1N 3DP 01-242 9478

£2 single column centimetre with discount for series. Appointments £2.40 single column centimetre boxed, lineage run on 60p per line.

Trade · Industrial · Services

Optical Instruments

The Enbeeco 'CYGNUS'
prismatic hand-bearing compass

(patent applied for)

Designed around the same principles as employed in our famous monocular model the 'CYGNUS' represents a high degree of accuracy with simplicity in use. Equally serviceable in daylight or darkness as in the latter case the scale is illuminated by a self-generating light source. The Cygnus is of compact form with no external prism to be damaged or misaligned and only weighs 158g.

Fully descriptive folder on request

NEWBOLD & BULFORD LTD.
Enbeeco House, Carlton Park
Saxmundham, Suffolk IP17 2NL
Tel: Saxmundham 2833-4-5 Telex: 98584
Answerback: Enbeco G

Overseas Newspapers and Periodicals

CANADA
Western Star, Newfoundland
Daily Mon.-Fri. English, adv. rates: 20c per agate line, 1 colourplus $100. Minimum 60 lines.

Rates subject to change.

1st Vol. **Markets in Europe.** 9th Edition 1968. $10.00. 2nd Vol. **Markets Outside Europe.** 9th Edition 1976. $30.00. 'Overseas Directories and Subscriptions' £2.50 (Airmail Edn.) 8oz. Directories Only. £1.50 (Air $10.—)

PUBLISHING & DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.,
177, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1
Tel.: 01-734 6534/5 Telex WESTCHAM LONDON 268312/PUBDISCO
For 25 years representatives for publishers in over 100 countries for advertising and subscriptions

ACADEMY PLASTICS for the best PVC binders, wallets and containers.

Academy Plastics make all sorts of pvc wallets and containers – to your exact specification. Loose leaf binders. Catalogue and price list covers. Film Transparency holders. Conference wallets and salesmen's albums. Swatch covers and transparent pockets. Document cases and travel document folders. Pocket and lapel name holders.

ACADEMY PLASTICS LIMITED.
25-29 Roundwood Road, London NW10 9TA
01-459 5277

For all your needs in Alnico and Rare Earth magnets contact

PREFORMATIONS LIMITED
Cheney Manor, Swindon
Wilts SN2 2PX
Telephone 0793 694222
Telex 449549

YOUR FUTURE IN MAGNETS

Business Opportunities

£127,000 SAVINGS FOR YOU AT BLAENAU FFESTINIOG

There's a super 51,000 sq ft factory available, rent free for five years (saving you £127,000), at this attractive location in North Wales. All services are connected and the Development Board can offer a range of financial packages. Contact the Development Director now!

Development Board for Rural Wales
Ladywell House Newtown
Powys SY16 1JB
Telephone: 0686 26965

Articles Wanted

WANTED AND SOLD!!

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

Steelballs, races, plummer blocks, and similar surplus goods

Full details of quantities and sizes offered and required, dealt with by return:

R. Pordes, 529B Finchley Road, London NW3 7BH
Tel: 01-435 9878/9

Tax Advisory Service

TAX ADVISORY SERVICE
For details please phone
A B Osman & Co Ltd.
01-623 6150

Tek Translation

The biggest translation company in the world

TEK TRANSLATION & INTERNATIONAL PRINT LTD 11 UXBRIDGE ROAD, LONDON W12 8LH
TEL: 01-749 3211 TELEX: 265658 TEK G TELECOPIER 017403211

inlingua
Translating Service
Translations covering all subjects to and from all major languages.
170 Victoria Street
London SW1E 5NE
Telephone 01-834 6732
01-828 1061 x 23
Telex: 919128

The symbol of the
International Spring Fair

A symbol of vital
significance to the buyer of
Giftware of every kind
Hardware and Housewares
Hand & Garden Tools
DIY or Building Products

Make sure you visit this multi-trade
event where you may view the
widest range of quality items
from all over the world

5–9 February 1978

National Exhibition Centre
Birmingham England

2,300 exhibitors in Britain's largest trade exhibition

PLEASE SEND DETAILS

Director of Public Relations
International Spring Fair (Condor)
299 Oxford Street, London W1R 1LA, England

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

_____

_____ GB11

Reach the export executive

Four out of five Trade and Industry readers are engaged in exporting. And nine out of ten readers are executives. Reach the export executive with your advertisement. Phone Dudley Masters or Terry Day on 01-242 9478

Registered as a Newspaper Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, for the Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Printed by The Garden City Press Limited, Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1JS.

ISBN 0 11 725255 7
ISSN 0006-5323